

6444-1

My
nightly
rites
952



THIS BOOK WAS PRESENTED
TO THE LIBRARY OF THE
AUCKLAND INSTITUTE

AND
MUSEUM

by

E·EARLE VAILE

LIBRARY
RESERVE
CLASS NO. QK431

DATE DUE			
5-8 OCT 1960			

FLORA AUSTRALASICA;

OR,

A SELECTION OF

HANDSOME, OR CURIOUS PLANTS,

NATIVES OF

NEW HOLLAND, AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS;

CONTAINING

Coloured Figures and Descriptions

Of some of the choicest Species

MOST PROPER FOR THE CONSERVATORY OR GREENHOUSE, AND
MANY OF WHICH WILL ENDURE THE COLD OF OUR CLIMA-
TE, IN THE OPEN AIR, WITH A VERY LITTLE
PROTECTION;

WITH MAGNIFIED DISSECTIONS OF THEIR MOST ESSENTIAL
PARTS, THEIR NAMES, DESCRIPTIONS, & A FULL ACCOUNT
OF THE BEST METHOD OF CULTIVATION AND
PROPAGATION.

THE GREATER PART ARE HANDSOME EVERGREEN SHRUBS, AND
MANY PRODUCE SWEET-SCENTED FLOWERS; AND AS THEY
ARE GENERALLY OF FREE GROWTH, AND EASILY MA-
NAGED, THEY MAY BE CONSIDERED AS THE MOST
DESIRABLE PLANTS FOR CULTIVATION.

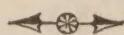
IN ONE VOLUME.

BY

ROBERT SWEET, F.L.S

Author of Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis, Hortus Britannicus, Botanical Cultivator, The British Flower Garden, Geraniaceæ, Cistinæ, The Florist's Guide, The British Warblers, &c.

The Drawings by E. D. SMITH, F.L.S. Botanical Artist.



LONDON:

JAMES RIDGWAY, 169, PICCADILLY.

1827—1828.

Tilling, Printer, Grosvenor row, Chelsea.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	No.
<i>ACACIA</i> <i>lunata</i>	42
<i>Acacia</i> <i>mollissima</i>	12
<i>Acacia</i> <i>myrtifolia</i>	49
<i>Acacia</i> <i>ornithophora</i>	24
<i>Acacia</i> <i>Oxycedrus</i>	6
<i>Anthocercis</i> <i>albicans</i>	16
<i>Anthocercis</i> <i>littorea</i>	17
<i>Banksia</i> <i>dryandroides</i>	56
<i>Banksia</i> <i>marcescens</i>	14
<i>Billardiera</i> <i>scandens</i>	54
<i>Boronia</i> <i>alata</i>	48
<i>Boronia</i> <i>serrulata</i>	19
<i>Bossiæa</i> <i>cordifolia</i>	20
<i>Bossiæa</i> <i>ensata</i>	51
<i>Bossiæa</i> <i>rhombifolia</i>	9
<i>Callistemon</i> <i>lophanthum</i>	29
<i>Cassia</i> <i>Barclayana</i>	32
<i>Charlwoodia</i> <i>congesta</i>	18
<i>Chorizema</i> <i>rhombaea</i>	40
<i>Correa</i> <i>pulchella</i>	1
<i>Davallia</i> <i>gibberosa</i>	31
<i>Dryandra</i> <i>formosa</i>	53
<i>Dryandra</i> <i>longifolia</i>	3
<i>Dryandra</i> <i>nervosa</i>	22
<i>Epacris</i> <i>impressa</i>	4
<i>Eudesmia</i> <i>tetragona</i>	21
<i>Eutaxia</i> <i>pungens</i>	28
<i>Grevillea</i> <i>acuminata</i>	55
<i>Grevillea</i> <i>concinna</i>	7
<i>Grevillea</i> <i>mucronulata</i>	38
<i>Grevillea</i> <i>rosmarinifolia</i>	30
<i>Hakea</i> <i>ferruginea</i>	45
<i>Hakea</i> <i>linearis</i>	43
<i>Hakea</i> <i>saligna</i>	27
<i>Hovea</i> <i>purpurea</i>	13
<i>Kennedyia</i> <i>coccinea</i>	23
<i>Lechenaultia</i> <i>formosa</i>	26
<i>Lechenaultia</i> <i>oblata</i>	46
<i>Leptospermum</i> <i>obovatum</i>	36
<i>Leucopogon</i> <i>lanceolatus</i>	47
<i>Melaleuca</i> <i>scabra</i>	10
<i>Mirbelia</i> <i>speciosa</i>	31
<i>Orthosanthus</i> <i>multiflorus</i>	11
<i>Oxylobium</i> <i>obtusifolium</i>	5
<i>Patersonia</i> <i>lanata</i>	15
<i>Patersonia</i> <i>longiscapa</i>	39
<i>Pimelea</i> <i>decussata</i>	8
<i>Pimelea</i> <i>drupacea</i>	52
<i>Pittosporum</i> <i>fulvum</i>	25
<i>Pittosporum</i> <i>tomentosum</i>	33
<i>Plagiobium</i> <i>chorizemæfolium</i>	2
<i>Plagiobium</i> <i>ilicifolium</i>	2
<i>Pomaderris</i> <i>discolor</i>	41
<i>Pultenæa</i> <i>flexilis</i>	35
<i>Pultenæa</i> <i>polygalifolia</i>	37
<i>Sphenotoma</i> <i>gracilis</i>	44
<i>Styphelia</i> <i>viridiflora</i>	50

ENGLISH INDEX.

	No.
<i>ACACIA</i> , bird-leaved	24
——— handsome soft	12
——— lunate-leaved	42
——— Myrtle-leaved	49
——— sharp-pointed	6
<i>Anthocercis</i> , white-flowered	16
——— yellow-flowered	17
<i>Banksia</i> , short-leaved	14
——— Dryandra-like	56
<i>Billardiera</i> , climbing	54
<i>Boronia</i> , Rose-coloured	19
——— winged-leaved	48
<i>Bossiæa</i> , heart-leaved	20
——— rhomb-leaved	9
——— sword-stemmed	51
<i>Callistemon</i> , crested	29
<i>Cassia</i> , Mr. Barclay's	32
<i>Charlwoodia</i> , crowded-panicked	18
<i>Chorizema</i> , variable-leaved	40
<i>Correa</i> , pretty	1
<i>Dryandra</i> , long-leaved	3
——— nerved-leaved	22
——— splendid	53
<i>Epacris</i> , elegant	4
<i>Eudesmia</i> , square-stemmed	21
<i>Eutaxia</i> , pungent-leaved	28
<i>Grevillea</i> , mucronulate	38
——— pretty	7
——— Rosemary-leaved	30
——— tapering-pointed	55
<i>Hakea</i> , linear-leaved	43
——— rusty-stemmed	45
——— Willow-leaved	27
<i>Hare's-foot Fern</i> , gibbous	31
<i>Hovea</i> , purple-flowered	13
<i>Kennedyia</i> , many-flowered scarlet	23
<i>Lechenaultia</i> , handsome	26
——— oblate-flowered	46
<i>Leucopogon</i> , spear-leaved	47
<i>Melaleuca</i> , rough thread-leaved	10
<i>Mirbelia</i> , beautiful	34
<i>Morning-flower</i> , many-flowered	11
<i>Oxylobium</i> , blunt-leaved	5
<i>Patersonia</i> , long-scaped	39
——— woolly	15
<i>Pimelea</i> , cross-leaved	8
——— drupe-bearing	52
<i>Pittosporum</i> , tawny	25
——— woolly-leaved	33
<i>Plagiobium</i> , <i>Chorizema</i> -leaved	2
<i>Pomaderris</i> , two-coloured-leaved	41
<i>Pultenæa</i> , fragrant	35
——— Milkwort-leaved	37
<i>South-sea Myrtle</i> , obovate-leaved	36
<i>Sphenotoma</i> , slender	44
<i>Styphelia</i> , green-flowered	50

LIST OF BOOKS QUOTED.

Andrews' reposit. Andrews (Henry.) The Botanist's repository for new and rare plants. 4to. London. 1797 et seq.

Bonpl. nav. Bonpland (Aimé.) Description des Plantes rares cultivées à Malmaison et à Navarre. fol. 1813.

Botan. magaz. Curtis's Botanical Magazine, continuation by J. Sims, and J. Bellender Ker; now continued by W. J. Hooker. 8vo.

Botan. regist. Edwards (Sydenham.) The Botanical Register, descr. by J. Bellenden Ker; continued by J. Lindley. 8vo. 1815. et seq.

Brown gen. rem. or Brown in Flind. voy. app. Brown (Robert.) General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis. 4to. 1814.

Brown prodr. Brown (Robertus.) Prodromus florae novae Hollandiae et Insulæ van Diemen. Vol. primum. 8vo. Londini. 1810.

Cunn. in app. to B. Field's geog. mem. on New South Wales. Cunningham (A.) In the Appendix to Barron Field's geographical memoirs on New South Wales. 8vo.

DC. prodr. Decandolle. (A. P.) Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis. 3 vol. 8vo.

Desf. arb. et arbr. Desfontaines (René Louiche.) Histoire des Arbres et Arbrisseaux qui peuvent être cultivés en pleine terre sur le sol de la France. 2 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1809.

Forst. prodr. flor. ins. aust. Forster (George.) Florulæ insularum australium prodromus. 8vo. Gottingæ, 1786.

Hort. Kew. Aiton (W. T.) Hortus Kewensis, editio secunda. 5 vol. 8vo. London, 1810—1813.

Labill. nov. holl. Labillardière (Jac. Jul.) Novæ Hollandiae plantarum specimen. fol. 1804.

Link enum. Link (H. F.) Enumeratio plantarum horti regii botanici Berolinensis. 2 vol. 8vo. 1821—1822.

Linn. trans. Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. 15 vol. 4to. London, 1791—1828.

Lodd. bot. cab. Loddiges (Conrad and Sons). The Botanical Cabinet, 4to. et 12mo. London. 1814 et seq.

Mackay MSS. catal. Mackay (John.) Catalogue in manuscript of the rare plants cultivated in the Nursery at Clapton.

Pers. syn. Persoon (C. H.) Synopsis plantarum seu Enchiridium Botanicum. 2 vol. 12mo. Paris. 1805—1807.

Poir. enc. meth. Poiret (J. L. M.) Encyclopédie méthodique, Dictionnaire de Botanique. 4to. Paris.

Rœm. et Schult. syst. Römer (J. J.) et Schultes (J. A.) Systema Vegetabilium. 6 vol. 8vo. Stuttgarditiae. 1817—1820.

Salisb. in Knight's prot. Salisbury (R. A.) Horticultural Essays on the Natural Order of Proteæ. 1 vol. 4to. London. 1809.

Sieb. pl. exs. nov. holl. A Collection of dried specimens of Plants collected in New Holland, by F. G. Sieber.

Smith's tracts. Smith (J. E.) Tracts relating to natural history. 1 vol. 8vo. London. 1798.

Spreng. syst. Sprengel (Kurt.) Systema Vegetabilium. vol. 4. 8vo. Gottingæ. 1825—1827.

Swartz gen. et spec. fil. Swartz (Olof) Synopsis Filicum earum genera et species compl. 1 vol. 8vo. Kiliae. 1806.

Swt. hort. brit. Hortus Britannicus, or a Catalogue of the plants cultivated in the gardens of Great Britain, arranged according to the natural orders, by Robert Sweet. 1 vol. 8vo. London. 1826—1827.

Vent. malm. Ventenat (E.P.) Jardin de la Malmaison. 2 vol. fol. 1803—1805.

Vent. pl. nouv. cult. jard. de Cels. Ventenat (E. P.) Description des Plantes nouvelles ou peu connues du jardin de J. M. Cels. 1 vol. fol. Paris. 1800.

Wendl. herren. Wendland (J. C.) Hortus Herrenhusanus. 4 fasc. fol. 1798—1801.

Willd. enum. Willdenow (C. L.) Enumeratio plantarum horti bot. Berolinensis. 2 vol. 8vo. Berolini. 1809.



Br. Coll. Vol.

Pub by J Ridgway 169 Piccadilly June 1. 1827.

J. Ridgway

CORREA pulchella.

*Pretty Correa.**Linnean Class and Order. OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. RUTACEÆ. DC. prodr. 1. p. 709.**Tribus I. DIOSMEÆ. Petala 3-5 à basi libera, æqualia et corollam regularem constituentia. Semina albuminosa. DC. l. c.**CORREA. Calyx 4-dentatus (v. 4-lobus) persistens. Petala 4 basi subconniventia aut in tubum longè coalita. Stamina 8 subdisco hypogyno? 8-glanduloso inserta. Ovarium 8-sulcatum. Stylus 1 persistens. Capsula 4-cocca, loculis truncatis compressis. Semina in loculis 2-3 nitida intùs adfixa, cotyledonibus ovalibus extùs convexis (Vent. malm. 13.)—Frutices, foliis oppositis integris pube squamosâ, Hippophaes more, obtectis; pedicellis 1-floris. DC. prodr. 1. p. 719.***Brevifloræ, petalis plus minus distinctis semi-pollicem longis.**C. pulchella, foliis cordato-ovatis obtusis undulatis coriaceis stellato-pubescentibus adutis glabris, floribus solitariis pendulis, calycibus truncatis edentulis, corolla tubulosa fauce dilatata.**Corræa pulchella. Mackay MSS. catal. Swt. hort. brit. p. 89.*

A handsome growing erect bushy shrub: *branches* thickly clothed with leaves, and covered with ferruginous scale-like down. *Leaves* opposite, petiolate, broadly ovate, obtuse, sometimes cordate at the base, and sometimes rounded, more or less undulate, of a leathery texture, when young covered with fascicles of hairs; more or less stellate, those wear off by age, and the leaves become smooth. *Petioles* short and stout, clothed with a brown scaly pubescence. *Flowers* solitary, pendulous, of a bright salmon colour. *Peduncles* very slender, thickening upwards, slightly pubescent. *Calyx* persistent, resembling the cup of an acorn, truncate, scarcely 4-lobed, not toothed, and dotted with numerous inconspicuous black dots. *Corolla* tubular, 4-cleft, bluntly 4-angular, clothed with a rough pubescence: tube narrow at the base, and gradually widening upwards: laciniæ broadly ovate, acute. *Stamens* 8, inserted in the receptacle, and exserted beyond the mouth of the corolla. *Filaments* smooth, flat, attenuated upwards, and attached to the back of the anthers. *Pollen* bright yellow. *Ovarium* 4-lobed, smooth, and glossy. *Style* smooth, longer than the stamens. *Stigma* slightly 4-cleft.

Seeds of this handsome species of *Correa* were collected by Mr. William Baxter, the indefatigable Collector of F. Henchman, Esq., at Kangaroo Island, on the south coast of New Holland; from those were raised young plants in 1824, at the Nursery of Mr. J. Mackay, at Clapton, where they began flowering for the first time in February last; and plants of it are now for sale at his establishment, where many other new or rare plants from New Holland have flowered this season, and others are continually coming into bloom.

The present species thrives well in an equal portion of light turfy loam, peat, and sand, or if the loam and peat is very light the less sand will be required, and where peat earth cannot be readily procured, decayed leaves or very rotten dung may be substituted. It is a very hardy Greenhouse plant, and we believe would endure our Winters if planted by the side of a wall in a south aspect, and to be covered with a thick mat in severe frosty weather, but a slight frost would not injure it; it would certainly succeed well in the southern counties if treated in that manner. Cuttings of it will root readily if planted in pots of sand under hand-glasses or bell-glasses, or it will succeed well grafted or in-arched on *C. alba* or *C. virens*, particularly the former, to which it is nearest related. Our drawing was made from a plant at Mr. Mackay's Nursery, the latter end of February.

The genus was first named by Sir J. E. Smith, in compliment to the late M. Correa de Serra, a celebrated Portuguese Botanist.

1. Outline of a large leaf, to show the stellate fascicles of hairs. 2. Calyx. 3. Corolla spread open. 4. Germen, showing the glands at the base on which the Stamens are fixed, and terminated by the base of the Style. 5. The upper part of the Style, terminated by a slightly 4-cleft Stigma. 6. The 8 Stamens, all more or less magnified.



PLAGIOLOBIUM *chorizemæfolium*.*Chorizema-leaved Plagilobium.**Linnean Class and Order. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.**Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.*

Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ.—Tribus II. LOTEÆ. Embryo homotropus. Corolla papilionacea. Stamina aut monadelpha aut more ordinis diadelpha (9 et 1.) Legumen continuum uniloculare, aut rariū suturā alterā introflexā biloculare. Cotyledones planiusculæ per germinationem in folia stomatibus donata conversæ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 115.
Subtribus I. GENISTÆ. Legumen uniloculare. Stamina sæpissimè monadelpha. Folia simplicia aut palmatum trifoliata rariū pinnata. Caules sæpissime fruticosi.

PLAGIOLOBIUM. Calyx bilabiatus, labio superiore lato retuso, inferiore tripartito. Carina obtusa. Stamina diadelpha (9 et 1.) Ovarium sessile. Stylus persistens unilateralis. Legumen oblatum, coriaceum, ventricosum, dispermum. Semina strophiolata.—Frutices. Folia alterna, simplicia, spinoso-dentata. Stipulæ spinosæ. Flores axillares, cœrulei aut purpurei, breviter pediculati.

P. chorizemæfolium, foliis lanceolato-oblongis sinuato-spinosis mucronatis coriaceis glabris, pedunculis axillaribus subquaternis, leguminibus oblatis intus et extus glabris.*

Hovea chorizemæfolia. DC. prodr. 2. p. 116. Swt. hort. brit. add. p. 473.

Stem shrubby, erect, branching, thickly clothed with a ferruginous pubescence, consisting of close-pressed hairs, which wear off by age. *Leaves* and *young branches* crowded in our plant. *Leaves* oblong, or lanceolate, coriaceous, smooth, sinuate, spiny, reticulately veined, the margins more or less undulate, terminated with a sharp rigid spine; lower ones broader, flatter, and blunter, becoming gradually narrower, sharper, and more undulate upwards. *Petioles* short and stout, rather shorter than the stipules, and clothed with a short rusty pubescence. *Stipules* short, subulate, spine-like, but not very rigid. *Flowers* of a brilliant dark blue, tinged with purple, axillary, 2 to 5 in the axil of each leaf. *Pedicles* slender, more than double the length of the petioles, clothed with a ferruginous pubescence. *Bractes* 2, spine-like, at the base of the calyx, similar to the stipules. *Calyx* 2-lipped, thickly clothed with long villous hairs, and short ferruginous pubescence underneath: upper lip obcordate, keeled, press-

* *P. ilicifolium*, foliis ovatis ellipticis sinuato-spinosis mucronatis glabris, pedunculis axillaribus geminis, leguminibus obreniformibus intus et extus pubescentibus.

ing close to the vexillum: lower one three-parted, the segments ovate, or ovately lanceolate, acute, spreading. *Vexillum* very broad, obovate, dark blue, tinged with purple, with a white spot at the base. *Alæ* or *wings* roundly spathulate, unequal sided, auriculate on one side, with a very slender unguis. *Carina* scarcely half the length of the wings, obtuse. *Stamens* 10, dia-delphous, 9 joined together about half their length, the points distinct, the 10th distinct to the base. *Ovarium* smooth. *Style* quite smooth, ascending. *Stigma* slightly capitate. *Pod* coriaceous, inflated, broader than long, smooth inside and out, the persistent style fixed on one side, and the two seeds, both fixed at one end.

This very handsome plant has been very lately raised from seed at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton; the seeds were sent from New South Wales by Mr. Henchman's Collector, Mr. Baxter, and the plant has now flowered, we believe, for the first time in this country; in the extensive Herbarium of A. B. Lambert, Esq., we were so fortunate as to find it with seed-pods, as also another species, both of which were collected by Captain King in King George's Sound; from those specimens was procured the pod given in the plate, and also the leaf and pod of the other new species, which Mr. Lambert was so kind as to favour us with, and by that means enabled us to establish them as a distinct genus.

Our drawing was made the latter end of February, at the Clapton Nursery, where Mr. Mackay has now established his fine collection of new plants, having entirely removed from the Belgrave Nursery, in the King's-road, to the purer air and more elevated situation of Clapton, where the plants thrive better, and will be more likely to show themselves to advantage. The present plant is a hardy Greenhouse Shrub, and would probably succeed well by the side of a wall in a southern aspect, so as to be covered with a mat in severe frost. It thrives well in an equal mixture of light turf loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings, planted under bell-glasses in sand, will strike root, but the best plants will be those raised from seeds. The generic name is composed of $\pi\lambda\gamma\iota\omega$, transverse, and $\lambda\omega\zeta\omega$, a pod.

1. Calyx. 2. Vexillum. 3. Alæ, or wings. 4. The blunt Carina, or Keel. 5. The 9 Stamens connected, but distinct at the points. 6. The distinct Stamen. 7. Ovarium terminated by the Style and small capitate Stigma. 8. Pod. 9. The same laid open to show the insertion of the seeds, which are imperfect. 10. Leaf of *P. ilicifolium*. 11. Pod of ditto.



DRYANDRA longifolia.

Long-leaved Dryandra.

Linnean Class and Order. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. PROTEACEÆ. *Brown linn. trans.* 10. p. 46.Tribus II. *Fructus dehiscens*.—B. BILOCULARIS, dissepimento libero, bifido.

DRYANDRA. *Perianthium quadripartitum v. quadrifidum*. *Stamina apicibus concavis laciniarum immersa*. *Squamulae hypogynæ 4*. *Ovarium biloculare, loculis monospermis*. *Folliculus ligneus*: *Dissepimento libero, bifido*. *Receptaculum commune planum, floribus indeterminatim confertis; paleis angustis rarò nullis*. *Involucrum commune imbricatum*.—*Frutices plerumque humiles*. *Rami dum adsint sparsi vel umbellati*. *Folia sparsa, pinnatifida v. incisa, plantæ juvenilis conformia*. *Involucra solitaria, terminalia, rarò lateralia, sessilia, foliis confertis, interioribus quandoque nanis obvallata, hemisphærica, bracteis adpressis, in quibusdam apice appendiculatis*. *Stylus sèpè perianthio vix longior*. *Brown prodr. 1. p. 396*.

D. longifolia, foliis linearibus pinnatifidis longissimis acutis subtùs cinereo-tomentosis basi attenuatâ integrimâ: lobis triangularibus adscendentibus decurrentibus margine recurvis, involucri bracteis elongato-linearibus subulato-acuminatis margine barbatis extùs glabris, perianthii unguibus basi lanatis suprà pubescentibus: laminis pilosiusculis, caule tomentoso. *Brown l. c. p. 398*.

Dryandra longifolia. *Brown linn. trans.* 10. p. 215. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 1. p. 221*. *Botan. magaz.* 1582. *Ræm. et Schult. syst.* 3. p. 446. *Spreng. syst.* 1. p. 487.

A stout handsome evergreen Shrub, sometimes attaining the height of ten or twelve feet, and well clothed with branches, which are tomentose, except some of the old ones where the tomentum is worn off. *Leaves* numerous, rigid, variable in length, some a foot long, and others not half that length, pinnatifid, acute, smooth and green on the upper side, underneath clothed with a grey tomentum, attenuated into a sort of foot-stalk at the base, and entire, the bottom a little dilated: lobes triangular, reticulately veined underneath, ascending, acute and tipped with a short cartilaginous point, the margins recurved. *Involucrum* of numerous bractes, which are unequal in length, imbricate, surrounding the head of flowers, linear, acute, more or less taper-pointed, outside smooth and glossy, margins and points bearded: inner ones erect, outer ones more or less spreading. *Flowers* crowded in a close head, straw-coloured. *Receptacle* chaffy. *Perianthium* 4-parted: *laciniæ* narrow,

woolly at the base, and pubescent upwards; *lamina* concave, also pubescent or sericeous, and tipped with some brown glossy rigid hairs. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the hollow points of the *laciniae*: *anthers* linear: *pollen* pale yellow. *Style* smooth, exserted. *Stigma* rigid, acute.

For the opportunity of giving a figure of this fine plant, we are obliged to Mr. J. Miller, of the Bristol Nursery, who was so kind as to send us fine flowering specimens of it; and we have observed that the different species of this genus and of Banksia flower more freely at his Nursery than we have observed them in any other collection; some of them also perfect their seeds there. The plants of those genera are very magnificent, but are not cultivated so generally as they deserve to be, chiefly owing we believe to their supposed difficulty of cultivation and propagation; of this we have given full details in our **BOTANICAL CULTIVATOR**, the third edition of which is now on sale. "They thrive best in an equal mixture of light turf loam, peat, and sand; the more sandy the soil is, the better they will thrive. The pots must be well drained with potsherds, which should be broken very small, as the roots are very fond of running amongst them. Ripened cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted in pots of sand, without shortening any of the leaves, will root freely, if placed under hand-glasses, but not plunged; as soon as rooted they should be potted off, as the sand will injure their roots if they stay too long in it; they should then be placed in a cold frame till they have taken fresh root, and must be hardened to the air by degrees. August and September is the best time for putting in the cuttings, many of which will be rooted by Spring."

The present species is a native of Lewins Land, on the south coast of New Holland, and was introduced to this country in 1805, where it blooms in the Winter and Spring, and still continues a scarce plant. The genus was named by Mr. Brown in honour of Mr. Jonas Dryander, a skilful and accurate Botanist.

1. One of the bracts of the Involucrum, showing its bearded sides and point.
2. Perianthium natural size, showing the 4 Stamens in the hollow points of the *laciniae*.
3. One of the points, with the Stamen magnified. 4. Style bearded at the base, and smooth upwards, terminated by an acute rigid Stigma.



D. Smith del.

10, Pall-mall (O.S.) Piccadilly June, 1. 1827.

EPACRIS impressa.

Elegant Epacris.

*Linnean Class and Order. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. EPACRIDEÆ. Brown prodr. 1. p. 535.*

EPACRIS. *Calyx* coloratus, multibracteatus, bracteis texturâ calycis. *Corolla* tubulosa, limbo imberbi. *Stamina* epipetala: *antheris* supra medium peltatis. *Squamulae* 5 hypogynæ. *Capsula* placentis columnæ centrali adnatis.—*Fruticuli ramosi, sæpius* *glabri.* *Folia* *sparsa, petiolata v. basi simplici.* *Flores* *axillares, in spicum foliatum sæpius* *digesti, albi v. purpurascentes.* Brown prodr. 1. p. 650.

E. impressa, floribus nutantibus, foliis lanceolatis sessilibus acutissimis patulis mucronato-pungentibus, pedunculis calyce brevioribus, calycibus acutis margine ciliatis, corollis cylindraceis calyce triplo longioribus.

Epacris impressa. Labill. nov. holl. 1. p. 43. t. 58. Brown prodr. p. 551. Ræm. et Schult. syst. 4. p. 381. Spreng. syst. 1. p. 629. Swt. hort. brit. p. 266.

An elegant upright slender branched bushy shrub: *branches* erect, thickly covered with evergreen leaves, and clothed with a short white dense pubescence. *Leaves* scattered, horizontally spreading, sessile, lanceolate, taper-pointed, and terminated with a sharp rigid mucrone, smooth and glossy, of a bright glossy green, and flat on the upper side, underneath paler, and slightly keeled. *Flowers* in a sort of spike, axillary, nodding, of a bright rose colour. *Peduncle* slender, about half the length of the calyx. *Bractes* several, surrounding the calyx, ovate or broadly lanceolate, with a sharp rigid point, the margins woolly or fringed: lower ones shortest and broadest. *Calyx* 5-parted: *laciniæ* broadly lanceolate, keeled with short woolly hairs. *Corolla* tubular, about three times the length of the calyx: limb 5-cleft, the *laciniæ* ovate, blunish, spreading. *Stamens* 5, inserted in the tube a little below the mouth; *filaments* very short and slender, attached to the back of the anthers a little above the middle: *anthers* linear; *pollen* white. *Ovarium* smooth, surrounded by 5 small green very blunt scales. *Style* about the length of the tube, smooth, tapering upwards. *Stigma* capitate, slightly 5-lobed, viscous.

This beautiful species is a native of Van Diemen's Island, and was raised at Mr. Mackay's Nursery at Clapton, from seed sent by Mr. William Baxter; in our opinion it is one of the handsomest species that we have yet seen, as nothing can surpass it in beauty when covered with its gay rose-coloured flowers. Labillardiere's figure appears to be taken from the branch of an old plant, which will account for the scantiness of its foliage and flowers; and specimens from the author are preserved in the extensive Herbarium of A. B. Lambert, Esq. which agree precisely with his figure.

The plants of this genus succeed well in a light sandy peat soil; or when grown large, a small proportion of light sandy loam may be added to it; when young, they require to be kept in small pots, and to be shifted into larger ones as they increase in size; the pots should be well drained with potsherds broken small, as the roots are fond of running amongst them, and the earth will not become sodden, which it is otherwise very apt to do; this injures the plants very much; another thing which often proves fatal to the plants of this genus, is their being placed in a situation where the sun shines full on them, when set out in the open air in Summer; their roots always grow round the pot on the inside, and they are so very small, that the sun shining against the pot scorches them, and entirely destroys them, and it is a chance if the plants ever recover. Young cuttings, planted under bell-glasses in sand, root readily; the Autumn is the best season for putting them in.

The generic name is derived from *πει* upon, and *ακρος* the summit, from inhabiting the tops of mountains.

1. Calyx, surrounded by the bracts. 2. Corolla spread open, to show the insertion of the Stamens. 3. Stamen detached, to show the short filament at the back. 4. Ovarium terminated by the Style and capitate Stigma. 5. Ovarium spread open, to show the 5 scales at the base.



OXYLOBIUM obtusifolium.

Blunt-leaved Oxylobium.

Linnean Class and Order. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.

Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ. DC. loc. cit. p. 94.

Tribus I. SOPHOREÆ. *Corolla* papilionacea. *Stamina libera*, *Legumen continuum* nec articulatum. *Cotyledones* planæ foliaceæ.—*Tribus* satis naturalis, accedens ad *Lotus* medianibus et *Ammodendro* et *Astragalus chronopodiis*, ad *Hedysareas*, mediante *Adesmiæ*, quibus sunt *stamina libera* et *Sophoræ* sectio secundâ quæ *staminibus gaudet subcoalitis*. DC. loc. cit. p. 94.

OXYLOBIUM. *Calyx* profundè 5-fidus subbilabiatus. *Corolla* carinâ compressâ longitudine alarum vexillum explanatum æquantum. *Stamina* toro aut imo calyci inserta. *Stylus* adscendens. *Stigma* simplex. *Legumen* sessile aut subsessile, polyspermum, ventricosum, ovatum, acutum.—*Frutices* suffruticesve Australasici. *Folia* ternatim quaternimve verticillata integra. *Flores* corymbosi, flavi. DC. prodr. 2. p. 104.

O. obtusifolium, foliis oblongo-linearibus obtusis; supra glabris reticulatis subtus tomentoso-sericeis: marginibus revolutis, corymbis laxiusculis, bracteolis ad apicem pedicelli persistentibus, calycibus tomentoso-sericeis, alis corollæ reflexis.

A pretty dwarf branching upright Shrub, in the plants that we have seen, scarcely 18 inches in height: *branches* thinly clothed with a silky pubescence. *Leaves* generally verticillate, 3 in each whorl, sometimes only 2, which are opposite or rarely alternate, with very short footstalks, oblongly linear, obtuse, very stiff or rigid, upper side channelled, reticulately veined, smooth on the old leaves, the young ones silky, underneath clothed with a dense silky tomentum, the margins more or less rolled back, particularly on the young leaves. *Petioles* short and thick, downy. *Flowers* terminal, in a loosish corymb or raceme, which is also verticillate, generally 3 in a whorl: the peduncle thickly clothed with a silky pubescence, as are the pedicels, bractes, and calyx. *Pedicels* short, each surrounded at the base by a deciduous bracte, which is longer than the pedicel. *Bractes* 2, at the base of the calyx, persistent, broadly lanceolate, acute, not half the length of the calyx. *Calyx* slightly

2-lipped, 5-cleft; laciniae lanceolate, acute, the upper lip not above half as deeply divided as the lower one. *Vexillum* broadly obovate, emarginate, dark orange-coloured, with a yellow spot at the base, which runs down the unguis. *Alæ or wings* crimson, about the length of the vexillum, spathulate, reflexed, eared near the base, with a very slender unguis. *Keel* broad and flat, acute, eared on each side a little above the base, about the length of the wings and vexillum. *Stamens* 10, distinct, attached to the base of the calyx; *filaments* smooth, attached to the back of the anthers, which are 2-lobed, and yellow. *Ovarium* silky, clothed with a dense silky pubescence. *Style* smooth, ascending, about the length of the stamens. *Stigma* slightly capitate.

Our drawing of this handsome new species was taken from a plant at the Nursery of Mr. J. Mackay, at Clapton, in April last, where it was raised in 1825 from seeds sent by Mr. Henchman's Collector, Mr. William Baxter, who collected them in King George's Sound, and they have now flowered, we believe, for the first time, in this country. It is certainly a very handsome plant, and will be a great acquisition for the Greenhouse or Conservatory, as it grows freely, and produces a great abundance of flowers, which last a considerable time in bloom; and when the plants become large, they will make a grand appearance; they are now scarcely more than eighteen inches in height, so that they begin blooming when very young. An equal mixture of light turf, loam, peat, and sand, is the best soil to plant it in, and the protection of a common Greenhouse or Conservatory in Winter, so as to be protected from frost, is all that it will require. The best mode of increasing it will be from seed, which will ripen plentifully, if a little pains be taken with it to attach the pollen to the stigma when in bloom; young cuttings, planted in sand under bell-glasses, and placed on a shady shelf in the Greenhouse, will root readily.

The generic name is derived from *ξυς* sharp, and *λοκος* a pod, the pods having an acute termination.

1. Bracte. 2. Calyx. 3. Vexillum. 4. The two wings. 5. Keel spread open, to show the two ears at the base. 6. The 10 Stamens, inserted in the base of the Calyx. 7. Ovarium, terminated by the Style and Stigma: magnified.



ACACIA Oxycedrus.

*Sharp-pointed Acacia.**Linnean Class and Order. POLYGAMIA MONOCIA.**Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.*

Subordo III. seu Ordinis—Tribus VIII. MIMOSEÆ. *Embryo* rectus nempè radicula super lobos minimè prona. *Flores* strictiore sensu, regulares, sæpè polygami, rarò omnes hermaphroditi. *Sepala* 4-5 æqualia, per aestivationem valvata, sæpius basi coalita in calycem 4-5 dentatum. *Petala* 4-5 æqualia, per aestivationem valvata, sæpissimè hypogyna, rariùs imo calyci inserta, nunc libera, nunc plus minus omnia inter se coalita. *Stamina* cum petalis inserta, libera aut monadelpha, petalorum numero æqualia aut multiplicia. *Embryonis* recti gemmula nulla conspicua. *Funiculus* umbilicalis sæpius tortuosus. *Folia* abruptè pinnata aut bipinnata. *Cotyledones* omnium, exceptis *Entadæ* et forsan *Ingæ* speciebus nonnullis, foliaceæ exsertæ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 424.

ACACIA. *Flores* polygami. *Calyx* 4-5-dentatus. *Petala* 4-5, nunc libera, nunc in corollam 4-5-fidam coalita. *Stamina* numero varia 10-200. *Legumen* continuum exsucum bivalve.—Frutices aut arbores, habitu et foliatione valdè variae. *Spinæ* stipulares, sparsæ aut nullæ. *Flores* flavi, albi aut rariùs rubri, capitati aut spicati, decandri aut polymorphae, eleutherandri aut monadelphi, petalis 4-5 liberis coalitisve constantes. Genus polymorphum in posterum dividendum? DC. prodr. 2. p. 448.

Sect. I. Foliis deformati, nempè: foliolis sæpius præsertim in plantâ adultâ abortivis, petiolis dilatatis filiformibus in Phyllodia nempè matatis. PHYLLODINEÆ. DC. loc. cit.

§. 3. Spicatae, floribus nempè in spicas cylindricas dispositis.—*Stipulæ* in omnibus nullæ aut minimæ inermes.

A. *Oxycedrus*, stipulis spinosis, phyllodiis sparsis aut subverticillatis lanceolato-linearis acuminato-pungentibus trinerviis glabris, marginibus eglandulosis nerviformibus, spicis axillaribus solitariis elongatis, floribus quadrifidis. DC. prodr. 2. p. 453. *Acacia Oxycedrus*. Sieb. pl. exs. nov. holl. n. 457. Spreng. syst. veg. 3. p. 136. Swt. hort. brit. add. p. 483.

A handsome bushy evergreen Shrub: *branches* spreading, with cernuous points, thickly clothed with a dense woolly pubescence. *Leaves* rigid, horizontally spreading, alternate or in whorls, linearly-lanceolate, sessile, broadest towards the base, but gradually terminated to a sharp point, which ends in a stiff sharp spine, three-nerved from the base, and covered with innumerable minute dots, the margins thickened, but without

any gland, of a pale yellowish green, and smooth. *Stipules* consisting of short rigid spines, about the length of those at the point of the leaf. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, from 2 to 3 inches in length, many-flowered. *Flowers* of a pale yellow, very fragrant. *Peduncle* clothed with dense wool. *Bractes* 2, at the base of the calyx, short, concave, woolly outside, deciduous. *Calyx* deeply 4-cleft, pubescent, the laciniæ ovate and obtuse. *Corolla* of 4 petals, slightly connected at the base: *petals* ovate, scarcely acute, spreading, shorter than the stamens, and more than double the length of the calyx. *Stamens* numerous, spreading. *Barren flowers* without any ovary. *Ovary* in the fertile ones tomentose. *Style* smooth, longer than the stamens. *Stigma* a simple blunt point.

This fine plant is of late introduction to this country, and we believe was first raised at His Majesty's Botanic Garden at Kew. Our drawing was made in April last, from a fine plant, in the select collection of the Comtesse de Vandes, at Bayswater; and we afterwards saw a strong bushy plant of it in flower at Mr. Knight's Nursery, in the King's Road. It is a very desirable plant for the Greenhouse or Conservatory, both for the elegance and delightful fragrance of its flowers; and we have no doubt but it would succeed well in a border by the side of a wall in a southern aspect, to be covered by a mat or two in severe frosty weather; the only protection it requires is to be kept from severe frost, as a slight frost will not hurt it; the best soil to grow it in, is an equal mixture of light sandy loam and peat, the pots to be well drained with small potsherds, that the wet may pass off readily. It may be increased by seeds; or young cuttings, planted under bell-glasses, in sand, will strike root.

The generic name is derived from *Acacia* a kind of thorn, or from the Celtic *ac* a point.

1. Bracte. 2. Calyx. 3. The 4 Petals united at the base. 4. Barren Flower, producing no Ovary. 5. Fertile Flower, the Stamens spread open to show the woolly Ovary and Style: all magnified.



with a close-pressed silky pubescence, split in front for the exclusion of the style, 4-parted, the laciniae unequal, rolled back, the points hollow; two upper ones longest. *Stamens 4*, inserted in the hollow points of the laciniae, which are at first closed together, and include the stigma. *Ovarium* slightly pedicled, clothed with long white wool. *Style* red, smooth, very long, the point bent a little backwards. *Stigma* oblique, depressed, convex in the centre.

For the opportunity of giving a figure of this rare and handsome plant, we are obliged to Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill, near Dorking, in whose choice collection we had the pleasure of seeing it in full bloom in April last; and we are informed by his Gardener, Mr. David Cameron, that it still continues to produce flowers, so that it will probably flower nearly all the year through. We at first were inclined to consider it as a new species; but upon comparing it with specimens of *G. concinna* in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium, the only difference we can perceive, is that the whole of its leaves are entire, which we conclude will be the case with ours when the plants get older, as we observe the shoots that are last made have less divided leaves on them. We also saw plants of it at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, who informs us that he raised them from seeds sent by Mr. Baxter, under the name that we have adopted, and who gathered them in King George's Sound. Mr. Brown mentions it as a native of Lewin's Land, on the South Coast of New Holland, growing in barren places near the sea. It is a hardy Greenhouse plant, thriving well in an equal mixture of light turf, loam, peat, and sand; the pots to be well drained, that it may not get sodden with too much wet. Ripened cuttings taken off at a joint will strike root, if planted thinly in pots of sand, and placed under a hand-glass in a very little bottom heat.

The genus was named by Mr. Brown, who dedicated it to the late Right Honourable Charles Francis Greville, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Society, and who possessed a select collection of rare and interesting plants.

1. Perianthium, in a view to show the 4 Stamens inserted in the hollow points of the laciniae, and the front view of the Style and Stigma. 2. The two shorter laciniae taken from the others. 3. The 2 longer ditto. 4. A portion of the peduncle cut through, to show the bracte at the base, the pedicel terminated by the woolly Ovarium, and side view of the Style and Stigma.



PIMELEA decussata.

*Cross-leaved Pimelea.**Linnean Class and Order. DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. THYMELÆE. Brown prodr. 1. p. 358.*

Perianthium liberum, tubulosum, coloratum; limbo 4-fido raro 5-fido, aestivatione imbricata. *Corolla* 0, sed in quibusdam squamulæ fauci insertæ. *Stamina* definita, fauci tubo inserta, saepius 8 nunc 4 rarius 2, dum laciniis perianthii numero aequalia aut pauciora iisdem opposita. *Antheræ* bilocularis, loculis medio longitudinaliter dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* simplex, monospermum, ovulo pendulo. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* indivisum. *Pericarpium* nucamentaceum, v. drupaceum. *Albumen* nullum v. tenuis, carnosum. *Embryo* rectus, inversus. *Cotyledones* plano-convexæ. *Radicula* brevis, supra. *Plumula* inconspicua. *Caulis* fruticosus, (rarissimè herbaceus,) cortice tenaci. *Folia* exstipulata, alterna, v. opposita, integerrima. *Flores* capitati, spicati, terminales v. axillares, nunc solitarii.

PIMELEA. *Perianthium* infundibuliforme, limbo 4-fido, fauce esquamata. *Stamina* duo, fauci inserta, laciniis exterioribus opposita. *Stylus* lateralis. *Stigma* capitatum. *Nux* corticata, raro baccata.—*Frutices.* *Folia* opposita, raro alterna. *Flores* capitati, terminales, foliis involucrantibus saepè dissimilibus, interdum connatis, rarius spicati v. axillares, quandoque divici. *Perianthii* tubus in plerisque medio articulatus, articulo inferiore persistenti. Brown prodr. 359.

Sect. I. *Folia opposita. Capitulum terminale. Involucrum foliis rameis dissimile.*

P. decussata, involucris tetraphyllis: foliolis latè ovatis semicoloratis utrinque glabris, perianthii tubo hispido, foliis decussatis ovalibus coriaceis. Brown prodr. p. 360.

Ræm. et Schult. syst. 1. p. 273.

Pimelea decussata. Spreng. syst. 1. p. 91. Swt. hort. brit. p. 352.

Pimelea ferruginea. Labill. nov. holl. 1. p. 10. t. 5.

A handsome upright branching evergreen Shrub: *branches* erect, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, crossing each other, nearly sessile, or with an exceedingly short fleshy footstalk, roundly oval, obtuse, flat, smooth, with a cartilaginous margin: upper side of a dark green: underneath paler, and densely marked with pale confluent irregular crooked lines. *Involucrum* of 4 broad, roundly oval, concave, smooth leaves, which surround the head of flowers. *Flowers* numerous, crowded in a close head, of a bright rose-colour. *Perianthium* tubular; *tube* slender, densely clothed with hispid hairs, the lower ones very

long and rigid, spreading, upper ones shorter and softer, and bending inwards: *limb* 4-cleft, the laciniae spreading, ovate, obtuse. *Stamens* 2, inserted in the mouth of the tube: *filaments* smooth and slender, attached to the back of the anthers a little above the base: *pollen* of a bright orange colour. *Ovarium* smooth, producing the style on one side. *Style* smooth, exserted. *Stigma* capitate, fimbriate.

Our drawing of this splendid plant was taken at the Nursery of Mr. J. Mackay, who informs us that it was presented to him by W. T. Aiton, Esq. from His Majesty's Botanic Garden at Kew, where it was first introduced by Mr. Allan Cunningham, His Majesty's Collector. Mr. Mackay has also raised young plants of it since, from seeds sent by Mr. Henchman's Collector, who informs him that he gathered them on the hills near King George's Sound; and observes that he was never more pleased than with the sight of them, the sides of the hills being quite red with them when in bloom.

A hardy Greenhouse plant; and, like the rest of the genus, it succeeds well in a light sandy peat soil, and a little light loam may be added to it, to give it more substance; the pots must be well drained, that it may not get sodden with too much moisture; the best way of increasing it is by seeds, which will ripen plentifully, if pains be taken to fertilize the stigmas with the pollen when in bloom; it may also be raised from young cuttings, planted under bell-glasses, in a mixture of sand and peat; the glasses to be wiped occasionally, to keep them from damping.

The generic name is derived from *πιελην* fat, probably from the plants growing in fat peaty soil.

1. Perianthium entire, to show the hairs with which the tube is clothed. 2. The same spread open, to show the insertion of the Stamens. 3. Ovarium, terminated by the Style and fimbriate Stigma. 4. Receptacle strip of the flowers: all a little magnified.



BOSSIÆA rhombifolia.*Rhomb-leaved Bossiæa.**Linnean Class and Order. DIADELPHIA DECANTRIA.**Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.*

Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ. Embryo homotropus pleurorhizens nempè radiculà super loborum commissuram pronà. Sepala per aestivationem imbricata aut subvalvata. Petala in corollam papilionaceam disposita, semper ideo irregularia, stamine que imò calyci inserta seu perigyna.—Folia simplicia aut simpliciter composita, nunquam bi nec tripinnata. DC. I. c. p. 94.

Tribus II. LOTEÆ Supra fol. 2.—Subtribus I. GENISTÆ. Legumen uniloculare. Stamina sæpissime monadelpha. Folia simplicia aut palmatim trifoliata rariùs pinnata. Caules sæpissimè fruticosi.

BOSSIÆA. Calyx bilabiatus, labio superiore majore semibifido obtuso. Stamina omnia connexa. Legumen plano-compressum pedicellatum polyspermum, margine utroque incrassatum. Semina strophiolata.—Frutices Australasici. Rami sæpè compressi. Folia nulla aut simplicia alterna. Flores flavi, carinâ sæpè purpureâ aut fuscâ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 116.

B. rhombifolia, ramulis compressis foliosis, ramis teretibus, foliis rhombeo-orbiculatis submucronatis, leguminibus longe stipitatis falcatis. *DC. prodr. 2. p. 117.*

Bossiæa rhombifolia. Sieb. pl. exs. nov. holl. n. 354. Swt. hort. brit. add. p. 475. Spreng. syst. veg. 3. p. 231.

A dwarf branching evergreen Shrub, with slender pendant branches, old branches cylindrical: young ones flat, leafy, smooth, glaucous. *Leaves* rhomboidally orbicular, with a short horny mucro, and a cartilaginous margin, broader than long, slightly concave, smooth and glaucous, pinnately nerved, rigid. *Petioles* short, jointed a little below the leaf. *Stipules* very small, like little scales, cordate, acute, membranaceous. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, yellow, with a purple keel. *Bractæ* ovate, concave, blunt, fringed, 2 or 3 near the base of the peduncle very small, and 2 larger about the middle. *Peduncle* short, smooth. *Calyx* smooth, 2-lipped; the upper lip truncately rounded with a notch in the centre on the upper edge, bluntly keeled on the back: lower lip 3-cleft, the laciniæ ovate, bluntish, the margins slightly pubescent, when in bloom spreading or

slightly reflexed. *Vexillum* very broad, rounded, with a slight notch in the summit, and a long slender unguis, yellow, with a reddish purple crescent near the base, that is divided through the middle by a purple mark: from the crescent run numerous faint lines to the margin in all directions. *Alæ* or *wings* spathulate, eared above the base, the ears half the length of the slender unguis, yellow, tinged with red. *Keel* a little longer than the wings, notched at the point, obtuse, also eared at the base, with long slender unguis. *Stamens* 10, all connected at the bottom, with a slit on the upper side: *filaments* free above half their length, ascending, attached to the back of the anthers: *pollen* pale yellow. *Ovarium* on a long footstalk, flat, falcate, smooth, purple. *Style* smooth, ascending. *Stigma* small, flat.

Our drawing of this pretty plant was made in April last, at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham, where it was raised from seed sent to them from New South Wales, by Mr. Charles Frazer; it is a very free flowering plant, and makes a handsome appearance when covered with bloom; fine specimens of it are preserved in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium, who received them from Sieber, so that we have ascertained it to be the plant of Decandolle; whether his *B. rotundifolia* be really different or not, we cannot pretend to say at present, as the specimens vary so much in the form of their leaves, some of them agreeing very well with the description of both.

It is a hardy Greenhouse plant, requiring only protection from frost, and would be a handsome plant for the front of a Conservatory. It succeeds well in an equal mixture of light turfey loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings, planted under bell-glasses, and placed in a shady part of the Greenhouse, will strike root.

The genus was named by Ventenat, after Bossieu-Lamartinière, a French Naturalist.

1. Calyx, showing the bracts on the peduncle. 2. Vexillum. 3. The 2 wings, each eared on one side. 4. Keel spread open. 5. The 10 Stamens, all connected in a tube at the base, the tube laid open to show where the filaments branch from. 6. The falcate pod, terminated by the slender Style and small flat Stigma.



MELALEUCA scabra.

Rough thread-leaved Melaleuca.

*Linnean Class and Order. POLYADELPHIA ICOSANDRIA.**Natural Order. MYRTACEÆ. Kth. synops. 3. p. 410.**Subordo I. MYRTEÆ. Flores in foliorum axillis aut in pedunculis multifloris oppositi. Folia plerumque opposita et punctata. Kth. l. c. p. 410.**MELALEUCA. Staminum phalanges 5, petalis oppositæ, elongatæ: antheræ in-cumbentes. Capsula 3-locularis polysperma, connata et inclusa calycis tubo incrassato basi adnato (ramo). Brown Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 4. p. 410.**Sect. I. Folia alterna.*

*M. scabra, foliis teretiusculis mucronulatis scabris confertis, capitulis globosis, pha-langibus 4-6-andris: unguibus petala subæquantibus. Brown. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 4. p. 414.**Melaleuca scabra. Spreng. syst. 3. p. 336. Swt. hort. brit. p. 156.*

A pretty bushy evergreen Shrub, resembling a small Cypress or Cedar; *branches* leaning to one side, rather pendulous or nodding, clothed with a rugged scaly bark, slender when young, and warted. *Leaves* numerous, crowded, irregularly scattered, generally pointing to one side, rigid, nearly cylindrical, slenderest towards the base and thickening upwards, terminated by a short mucro, very rough, occasioned by numerous small tubercles with which they are covered. *Flowers* in numerous terminal heads, very much crowded, of a bright dark purple, and of an aromatic scent. *Bractes* broadly ovate, concave, deciduous. *Pedicles* clothed with tufts of white woolly hairs. *Calyx* tubular, slender at the base and widening upwards, smooth, slightly 5-cleft, the laciniæ short, broad, and membranaceous. *Petals* 5, inserted in the calyx, ovate, obtuse, about the length of the unguis. *Stamens* in 5 sets, inserted in the calyx, opposite to the petals, 3 to 6 in each set: *filaments* smooth, dark purple, inserted in the back of the anthers.

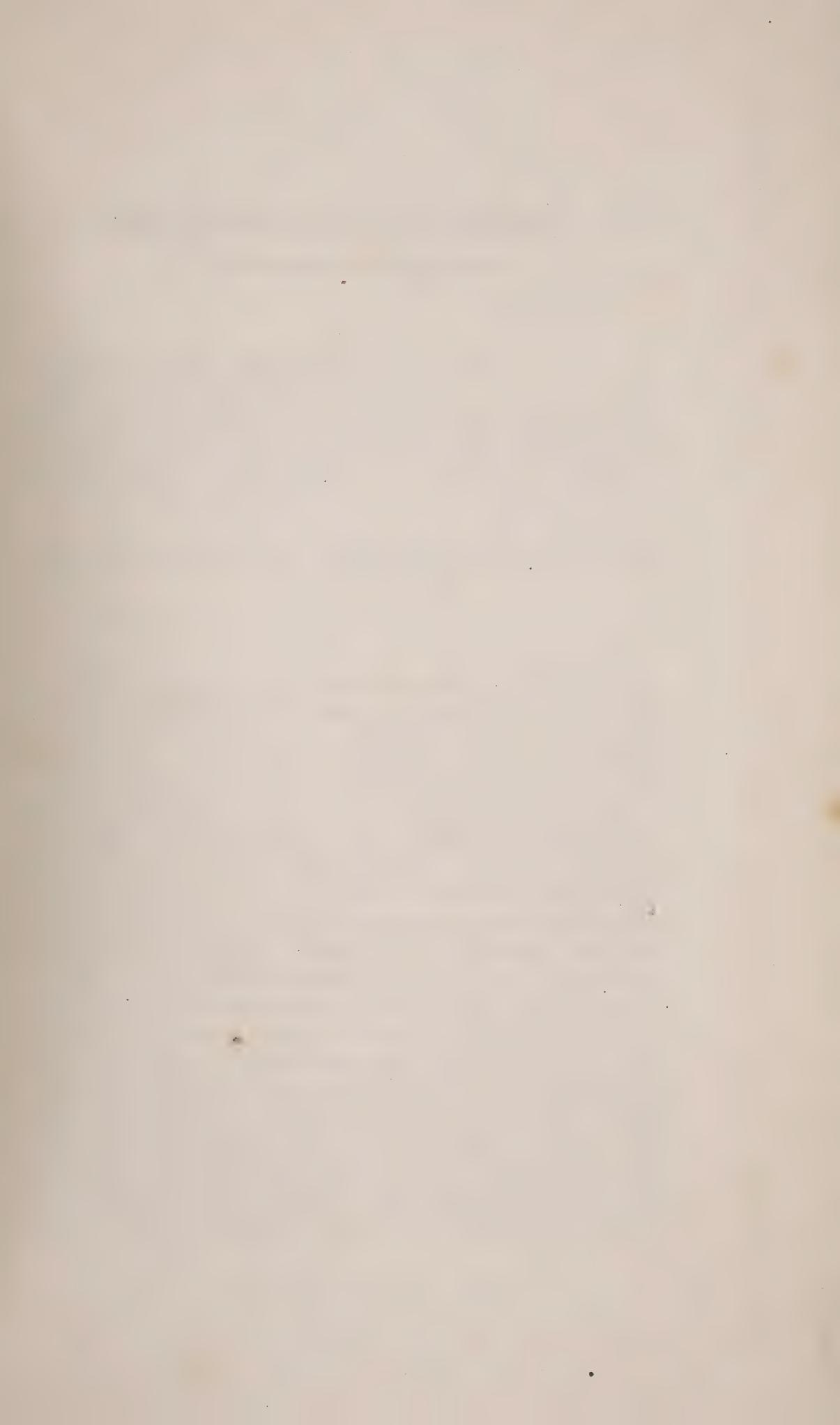
For the opportunity afforded us of giving a figure of this rare and beautiful plant, we are obliged to Mr. J. Miller, of the

Bristol Nursery, who was so kind as to send us fine flowering specimens of it, from one of which our drawing was made in May last, and it is the first time that we had ever seen it in bloom; but having once flowered, the young plants from it will flower readily, so that it will be a desirable plant for the Conservatory or Greenhouse, as its flowers are of a dark purple, and produced in great abundance; the ends of all the young shoots being covered with them, they are there crowded in dense heads, so that they have scarcely room to expand, and are of a pleasant aromatic scent. We examined a great number of flowers, as did also our Artist, the whole of which proved to be sterile, without the least sign of an ovary or style, so that it appears to be dioecious, or perhaps polygamous.

The flowers being so much crowded together, they do not show so well in a figure as could be wished, but we believe there is not much fear of its being confused with any other. It succeeds well in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat, and will most probably survive our Winters in the open air, if planted near a wall in a southern aspect, and protected with a mat or two in severe frosty weather. Young cuttings, planted in sand, or sandy soil, under a bell-glass in Autumn, will root readily, but they must be potted off soon after they are rooted, or they will be liable to damp off.

It is a native of the south coast of New Holland, and was introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew, in 1803. The generic name is derived from *μελας*, black, and *λευκος*, white.

1. Calyx. 2. The same spread open, divested of its laciniae, showing the 5 petals. 3. The same spread open, showing the insertion of the 5 bundles of Stamens. 4. One of the bundles of Stamens detached and magnified.





ORTHROSANTHUS multiflorus.

Many-flowered Morning-flower.

Linnean Class and Order. TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. IRIDEÆ. Brown prodr. 302.

ORTHROSANTHUS. *Spatha* *multiflora* *bivalvis* *carinata*, *margine* *scariosa* *membranacea*. *Perianthium* *petaloideum*, *hypocerateriforme*: *tubo* *brevissimo* *triangulari*: *limbo* *sexpartito*, *laciniis* *æqualibus*. *Stamina* 3, *filamenta* *infra* *connata*, *basi* *laciniarum* *exteriorum* *inserta*. *Stigmata* 3, *filiformia*, *basi* *dilatata*, *apice* *obtusa*, *fimbriata*. *Capsula* *oblonga*, *trigona*. *Semina* *numerosa*.

O. multiflorus, *foliis* *lineari-ensiformibus* *striatis* *glabris*, *scapo* *ramoso*, *spathis* *multifloris*.

A close tufted perennial herbaceous plant, producing numerous offsets or suckers at the base, which are furnished with short fleshy roots above the ground. *Leaves* numerous, distichous, linearly ensiform, acute, smooth, slightly glaucous, striated with numerous small longitudinal lines, sheathing at the base, where the margins are membranaceous, from 6 to 15 inches long, and about 5 lines broad. *Scape* about the length of the leaves, a little branched, nearly cylindrical or a little flattened, flexuose between the flowers, smooth and glossy. *Spatha* 2-valved, the valves ovate, sharply keeled, striate, with membranaceous points and margins, enclosing several flowers. *Flowers* of a bright azure blue, only one from each spathe expanding at once, but several opening for many days in succession, each sheathed at the base by a membranaceous bracte, and all enclosed in the spathe, before the flowers expansion. *Perianthium* petal like, with a short bluntly triangular fleshy tube, and a salver shaped spreading 6-parted regular limb: *laciniæ of the limb* equal in size, ovate, striated, overlapping each other at the edges. *Stamens* 3, erect: *filaments* blue, smooth, slightly connected at the base, and inserted in the base of the outer laciniæ, and decurrent down the tube: *anthers* linear, erect, two-lobed, divided at the base: *pollen*

yellow. *Ovarium* about half an inch long, bluntly triangular, smooth. *Style* short, smooth, blue, smallest at the base, and thickening a little upwards. *Stigmas* 3, spreading a little, flattened and widened at the base, furrowed on the upper side, and terminated in a blunt fimbriate point.

Our drawing of this handsome plant was made at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton, where it was raised from seeds received from Mr. W. Baxter, who collected them near Lucky Bay, in New Holland. It is a very free growing plant, succeeding well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and soon forming a large tuft, which, when covered with its handsome blue flowers, makes a fine appearance, those continue for a long time in succession, there being several flowers in each spathe which expand successively, blooming early in the morning, and closing before the middle of the day; the only plan to make them hold their flowers longer is to place them in a shady situation; the flowers vary in size, according to the strength of the plant, some that we measured, were rather broader than half a crown. It will succeed well planted out in a warm border, so as to be covered with a little straw or mats in severe frost, or it may be grown in pots which can be protected under frames in Winter, or in the Green-house, and will continue in flower from May to July; it is readily increased by dividing at the root.

The generic name is derived from *ορθρος*, morning, and *ωρων*, a flower, from the flowers expanding in the morning, and fading before noon.

.....

1. Two of the Bracts, which are enclosed in the Spatha, and surround the base of the flowers. 2. The three Stamens slightly connected at the base, and decurrent down the short tube. 3. Ovarium terminated by the Style and Stigmas.



ACACIA mollissima.

*Handsome soft Acacia.**Linnean Class and Order. POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.**Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.**Subordo III. seu Ordinis.—Tribus VIII. MIMOSEÆ. DC. l. c. 2. p. 424.**ACACIA. Supra fol. 6.**Sect. IV. Foliis bipinnatis, floribus in capitula globosa collectis. GLOBIFLORÆ.
DC. l. c. p. 460.**§ 2. INERMES—** *Antheris glabris, stigmate simplici. Julibrissinæ.**

A. mollissima, inermis, ramis petiolisque angulatis pubescens, pinnis 8-18-jugis; foliolis 30-40-jugis linearibus obtusis confertis glabriusculis, glandulâ inter pinnas omnes, capitulis pedicellatis secûs pedunculum axillarem racemosis.

Acacia mollissima. Willden. enum. 2. p. 1053. Link enum. 2. p. 445. DC. prodr. 2. p. 470. n. 221. Swt. hort. brit. p. 102.

A stiff upright bushy shrub: *branches* slightly angular, thickly clothed with a dense soft pubescence or short hairs, which wear off by age. *Leaves* with 8 to 18 pair of pinnæ; *leaflets* from 30 to 40 pair, crowded, linear, obtuse, clothed with a short yellow pubescence when young, but soon becoming smooth. *Petioles* and *rachis* angular, densely clothed with short hairs; a little below each pair of pinnæ is a large flattish gland, that is decurrent down the stalk. *Stipules* very small, becoming black by age. *Flowers* of a golden yellow, fragrant, almond-scented, in globular heads, which are on simple or compound racemes, *lower racemes* compound or paniculate, the upper ones simple, densely crowded together. *Flower-stems* densely clothed with short soft hairs. *Bractes* very short and small, ovate, acute, black or dark brown. *Pedicles* pubescent. *Heads* globular, many-flowered. *Calyx* slightly 5-lobed. *Petals* 5, ovate, erect. *Stamens* numerous, *filaments* and *anthers* bright yellow.

Our drawing of this handsome and sweet-scented species was made the beginning of last May, at the Nursery of Mr. Joseph

Knight, of the King's-road, where a fine plant of it was entirely covered with its golden coloured flowers, which were also very fragrant, the scent very much resembling the kernels of Almonds; it is certainly one of the finest species of the genus, in our opinion superior to *A. pubescens*, which it most resembles, and which was in full flower by its side at the same time, the present being a more robust growing plant, with longer leaves, and its rachemes of flower heads being generally in panicles; it is also nearly related to *A. dealbata*, with which we believe it is sometimes confused; those, with some other species, have a very different appearance from the generality of the New Holland species, which may be considered leafless, the footstalk being widened out into a sort of leaf, and generally termed and understood as such; one of those is *A. Oxycedrus*, published in our last number.

The present species may be considered as one of the most desirable plants for a large Greenhouse or Conservatory, and would also succeed well in a warm border by the side of a wall, in a sheltered situation, so as to be covered with a mat in severe frosty weather; where, from its handsome foliage, and beautiful fragrant flowers, it would make a grand appearance, and would well repay for a little extra trouble; in the southern counties, where the common Myrtle succeeds well in the open air without protection, there, we believe, the present, and many other New Holland plants, would thrive in the same manner.

.....
1. Calyx. 2. Corolla spread open to show the 5 Petals. 3. Stamens spread open to show the Ovarium terminated by the Style and simple Stigma.



HOVEA purpurea.

Purple-flowered Hovea.

Linnean Class and Order. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.*Natural Order.* LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.

Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ.—Tribus II. LOTEÆ. DC. l. c. p. 115.

Subtribus I. GENISTÆ. Legumen uniloculare. Stamina sæpissimè monadelpha.

Folia simplicia aut palmatim trifoliata rariùs pinnata. Canles sæpissime fruticosi.

HOVEA. *Calyx* bilabiatus, labio superiore semibifido lato retuso, inferiore tripartito. *Carina* obtusa. *Stamina* omnia connexa aut decimo supernè plus minus libero. *Legumen* sessile, subrotundum, ventricosum, dispermum. *Semina* strophiolata.—*Fructes Australasici.* Folia alterna, simplicia. Flores axillares, purpurei aut violacei, breviter pediculati. DC. prodr. 2. p. 115.

H. purpurea, ramis erectis ferrugineo-tomentosis, foliis oblongo-linearibus obtusis mucronulatis margine revolutis supra glabris reticulato-venosis subtus tomentosis, stipulis subulatis minimis, pedunculis axillaribus geminis, bracteis duobus calyci proximis tertia remotis, calyce ferrugineo-tomentoso.

A dwarf branching erect shrub; *branches* clothed with a ferruginous pubescence, which wears off by age. *Leaves* alternate, rigid, smooth, channelled, and reticulately veined on the upper side, underneath clothed with a dense wool, which is more or less ferruginous, particularly on the midrib, obtuse, but terminated by a short rigid mucro, margins slightly rolled back: *lower leaves* on young plants elliptic or obovate: upper ones oblongly linear. *Petiole* short and stout, densely pubescent. *Stipules* minute, subulate. *Flowers* in pairs in the axils of the leaves, of a bright purple. *Peduncles* clothed with a ferruginous pubescence. *Bractes* 3, oblong, obtuse, concave, ferruginous, 2 of them close to the calyx, the other about half way down the peduncle. *Calyx* 2-lipped, clothed with a dense ferruginous pubescence: upper lip broadly wedge-shaped, emarginate: lower one three-cleft: laciniæ ovately lanceolate, acute, slightly spreading. *Vexillum* broader than long, emarginate, with rather a slender unguis, very much lined, the lines forked at the points, bright purple, with a white eye at the base. *Alæ* or *wings* spa-

thulate, concave, with a long blunt ear at the base, more than half the length of the slender unguis. *Keel* nearly as long as the wings, sharp, and flat towards the point, where it is very dark purple, but lighter below, also with two long ears at the base nearly half the length of the slender unguis. *Stamens* 10, all connected into a tube, the points distinct and ascending, upper one divided lower down than the others. *Ovarium* inflated, densely pubescent, as is the lower part of the *Style*, the upper part smooth. *Stigma* slightly capitate.

Our drawing of this beautiful new species was taken in May last, at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham, where it was raised from seed, sent by Mr. Charles Frazer, from New South Wales; and we have seen fine flowering specimens of it in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium, that were also sent by Mr. Frazer. It is the finest species of the genus that we have yet seen, excepting *H. Celsi*, and differs from all others that we are acquainted with in bearing purple flowers. It is also of free growth, and appears to be of easy cultivation; the plant from which our drawing was made is now grown very much, and is entirely covered with flower buds, so that it will be still finer the next time it blooms. It succeeds well in an equal mixture of light sandy loam and peat, and only requires protection from severe frost; and young cuttings, planted under bell-glasses in sand, will strike root. It will also produce plenty of seeds, if a little pains be taken to fertilize the stigma with the pollen when in bloom.

The generic name was given by Mr. Brown, in compliment to A. P. Hove, Esq. a Polish Naturalist, who has introduced many interesting plants to our collections.

1. Calyx, with the two bracts at its base, and one lower down the peduncle.
2. Vexillum. 3. The 2 Alæ or wings. 4. Keel spread open, showing the ears at the base. 5. Side view of the same, showing the sharp keel. 6. The 10 Stamens spread open, showing the filaments distinct at the points. 7. Ovarium, terminated by the pubescent Style and small capitate Stigma.



BANKSIA marcescens.

*Short-leaved Banksia.**Linnean Class and Order. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. PROTEACEÆ. Brown Linn. trans. 10. p. 46.*

BANKSIA. Perianthium quadripartitum (raro 4-fidum). Stamina apicibus concavis laciniarum immersa. Squamulae hypogynaæ 4. Ovarium biloculare, loculis monospermis. Folliculus ligneus: dissepimento libero, bifido. Amentum flosculorum paribus tribracteatis! — Frutices v. Arbores vix excelsæ. Rami umbellati. Folia sparsa, raro verticillata, integra, serrata v. pinnatifido-incisa, in eâdem stirpe quandoque varia, in plantâ juvenili v. mutilatâ sæpè serrata vel incisa, dum in adultâ et illæsâ integerrima. Amenta solitaria, terminalia, raro lateralia, bracteolis nonnullis brevibus angustis subtensa, cylindracea, in quibusdum abbreviata. Bracteæ flosculorum persistentes; majores solitariae; minores geminatae, collaterales, interiores. Amenti fructiferi rachis ut plurimum incrassata et cum folliculorum basibus conferruminata. Semina nigra, apice cuneato-alata, nucleo in lacunâ respondentî dissepimenti lignei semiimmerso. Brown prodr. p. 391.

Sect. I. Stylus perianthio longior, hinc unguibus ciliis solutis arcuatim exsertus. Stigma laminis tardius dehiscentibus inclusum. Amentum floriferum cylindraceum, fructiferum folliculis transversis pluribus. BANKSIÆ VERÆ.

B. marcescens, foliis cuneiformibus planis sparsis truncatis extra medium dentato-serratis: basi acentiuseculâ, ramis tomentosis, perianthiis persistentibus folliculisque glabris. Brown prodr. p. 395.

Banksia marcescens. Brown Linn. trans. 10. p. 208. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 1. p. 217. Ræm. et Schult. syst. 3. p. 441. Spreng. syst. veg. 1. p. 485.

Banksia praemorsa. Andrews. reposit. 258. Pers. syn. 1. p. 116. Poir. enc. meth. supp. 1. p. 570.

Banksia aspleniifolia. Salisb. in Knight's Prot. p. 113. excl. syn.

A stout bushy evergreen shrub, sometimes attaining the height of 8 or 10 feet, but seldom seen above 2 or 3 feet high in our collections: *branches* spreading, clothed with a short dense tomentum. *Leaves* scattered or alternate, short, flat, truncate at the points, but terminated in a rigid horny mucro, slightly pubescent on the upper side, and clothed underneath with little tufts of short down, reticulately veined, the nerves at first densely clothed with a rusty tomentum, which wears off by age, attenuated and entire at the base, but toothed from about the middle with sharp horny teeth. *Petioles* short, thickened at the base,

clothed with a short thin tomentum. *Spikes* in our specimens 5 inches long, and 10 inches in circumference, very densely crowded with flowers, straw-coloured. *Perianthium* 4-parted, smooth, persistent: laciniae slender downwards, but broader and concave at the points, which are more or less reflexed. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the hollow points of the laciniae. *Style* smooth, exserted. *Stigma* a small brown glossy head.

We are obliged to Mr. John Miller, of the Bristol Nursery, for an opportunity of giving a figure of this fine species of *Banksia*, having received fine specimens from him in full bloom in May last; and we are informed that it flowers annually at his Nursery, and perfects its seeds, from which numerous young plants are raised. The present species is one of the most desirable of the small-leaved sorts, as it flowers so freely, and is not difficult to cultivate. It is a native of Lewin's Land, on the south coast of New Holland, and was introduced to this country in 1794, but it still continues rather scarce; we have no doubt but it would succeed well in a sheltered situation in the open air, near the sea, in the southern counties, with little or no protection; it is certainly worth the trial; all the species of this genus are singular, or magnificent plants, and flower freely when they have attained a proper size; and we hope to give figures of the whole of them in the course of our publication.

The present species succeeds best in an equal portion of light turfey loam, peat, and sand, and the pots to be well drained with potsherds, that the wet may pass off readily; ripened cuttings, taken off at a joint, and planted in sand under a hand-glass, without shortening the leaves, will strike root freely. The genus was dedicated to the late Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. by the younger Linnæus.

1. *Perianthium* spread open, showing the four segments, with the anther inserted in the hollow point of each. 2. *Style*. 3. *Ovarium*, terminated by the smooth *Style* and small purple *Stigma*.



PATERSONIA lanata.

*Woolly Patersonia.**Linnean Class and Order. MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.**Natural Order. IRIDEÆ. Brown prodr. p. 302.*

PATERSONIA. *Perianthium petaloideum, hypocrateriforme, regulare, tubo gracili; limbo sexpartito, laciniis interioribus minutis. Filamenta connata. Stylus capillaris apice sæpissimè tumido. Stigmata 3, lamiuæformia, indivisa. Capsula prismatica. Semina numerosa.*—*Plantæ perennes. Radix fibrosa. Caulis nullus v. simplex, brevis, quandoque ramosus. Folia angusto-ensiformia, compacta. Scapus radicalis caulemve terminans simplex ebracteatus. Spatha communis bivalvis, includens partiales nonnullas, conseratas, unifloras. Flores sensim erumpentes, speciosi, cœrulei, immaculati, fugacissimi. Antheræ stigmataque flava. Styli apex tumidus, plerumque medio constrictus. Stigma deflexum. Capsulæ spathis tectæ. Semina sæpius angulo interno loculi, nunc columnæ centrali affixu.*

P. lanata, stylo exerto, stigmate deflexo, scapo folia subæquante tereti striato longitudinaliter spathisque lanatis, foliis ensiformibus plano-convexusculis tenuissimè striatis striis æqualibus: marginibus carinâque baseos lanatis, perianthii laciniis basi imbricatis.

Patersonia lanata. Brown prodr. p. 303. Ræm. et Schult. syst. 1. p. 404. Spreng. syst. veg. 1. p. 168.

A tufted herbaceous perennial plant; our plant was about 8 inches in height, purple near the base. *Leaves* regularly distichous, narrowly ensiform, acute, sheathing at the base, longitudinally striated with numerous equal lines, the margins, keel, and points, thickly clothed with white wool, spreading on the young leaves, but becoming close on the older ones, so as to give them a white margin. *Scape* about the length of the leaves, slender at the base, and thickening upwards, clothed the whole length with dense wool, sheathed at the base by one of the leaves. *Spatha* 2-valved, striate, densely clothed with white wool, ferruginous at the margins, keeled, acute, rigid and cartilaginous, several-flowered. *Flowers* of a blue purple, 2 expanding at one time in our specimen, each surrounded at the base by a hard submembranaceous bracte. *Perianthium* tubular, with a 6-parted limb: *tube* bluntly triangular, pale coloured,

about half an inch above the spathe; *limb* spreading; three outer *laciniæ* very broad, nearly as broad as long, nearly equal in breadth throughout, notched at the point, a little crumpled, faintly striated with numerous lines, and a strong fleshy nerve underneath, imbricate from the base to about half their length, shorter than the tube: the three inner *laciniæ* very small, wedge-shaped, sometimes scarcely perceptible without the aid of a lens. *Stamens* 3, inserted in the mouth: *filaments* connected into a tube, smooth, blue; anthers erect, yellow. *Ovarium* triangular, densely clothed with long white wool. *Style* capillary, smooth, jointed, the first joint extending to the end of the stamineous tube; the upper joint reaching beyond the anthers, thickened below the stigmas, yellow. *Stigmas* 3, flat, dilated at the points, slightly deflexed, hollow on the upper side, glandularly pubescent, the margins slightly reflexed and densely ciliate.

This beautiful species is nearly related to *P. sericea*, but differs in its scape, being about the length of the leaves, and clothed with loose wool all its length, which in *P. sericea* is much shorter, and clothed with a silky pubescence only above the middle; the leaves of this are also broader, and the edges and keels are thickly clothed with long white wool; the stripes on the leaves are also equal, not every alternate one smaller, as in *P. sericea*. The present plant was raised from seed, at the Nursery of Mr. J. Mackay, at Clapton, where our drawing was made, in June last, and it has continued to bloom successively ever since. The seeds were collected by Mr. Henchman's collector, Mr. W. Baxter, on the south coast of New Holland, and flowered this Summer for the first time; it is a desirable plant for the Greenhouse or Conservatory, and would succeed well in a sheltered border, in the open air, so as to be covered a little in severe frosty weather: it succeeds well in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat, and is increased by seeds, or dividing at the root.

The genus was named by Mr. Brown, in honour of his friend the late Colonel William Paterson, a celebrated Botanist and Naturalist, many years resident in New South Wales, and by whose means numerous plants were introduced to this country.

1. *Tube of the Perianthium.* 2. *The 3 small inner segments.* 3. *The three Stamens connected into a tube, the anthers distinct.* 4. *The woolly Ovarium.* 5. *The joint in the Style.* 6. *The three broad Stigmas.*



ANTHOCERCIS albicans.

*White-flowered Anthocercis.**Linnean Class and Order. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.**Natural Order. SOLANÆ. Brown prodr. p. 443.**Sect. II. Corolla non plicata, regularis. Stamina didynama. Embryo leviter arcuatus. Pericarpium capsulare v. baccatum. Brown l. c. p. 448.*

ANTHOCERCIS. *Calyx 5-fidus. Corolla campanulata, tubo basi coarctatâ, staminifera; limbo 5-partito, æquali. Stamina inclusa, didynama, cum rudimento 5 ti. Stigma capitato-emarginatum. Capsula 2-locularis, 2-valvis, valvarum marginibus inflexis, placenta parallela insertis. Semina reticulata.—Frutices glabriusculi (v. pubescentes). Folia alterna, petiolo basive attenuatâ cum ramo articulata, crassa, nunc glanduloso-punctata. Flores axillares, subsolitarii, pedunculo minutè bracteato, ad articulum sæpius solubili. Corolla alba. v. flava, speciosa, tubo intus striato, limbo quandoque (5)-6-8-partito. Brown prodr. p. 448.*

A. albicans, foliis oblongis obtusis utrinque ramisque dense tomentosis, corollis 5-partitis: laciniis tubo longioribus.

Anthocercis albicans. Cunningham in Appendix to B. Field's Geographical Memoirs of New South Wales. p. 335. t. Swt. hort. brit. p. 295.

A dwarf branching evergreen shrub: *branches* slender, densely clothed with soft wool, their points slightly pendent. *Leaves* short, almost sessile, oblong or nearly oval, obtuse, densely clothed on both sides with a soft grey tomentum, composed of stellate fascicles of short hairs. *Petioles* very short, also clothed with fascicles of soft hairs. *Flowers* axillary and terminal, fragrant. *Peduncles* very short, scarcely half the length of the calyx. *Calyx* 5-cleft; tube slightly pubescent: laciniæ upright, narrow, scarcely acute, clothed with starry fascicles of hairs. *Corolla* white, narrowly campanulate, 5-cleft: tube contracted at the base, and spreading at the mouth, streaked inside with several bluish purple stripes, some of which are branched: laciniæ stellately spreading, very narrow, subulately linear, longer than the tube. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the tube, a little above the base, and included, 2 long and 2 short: *filaments* pubescent, flattened at the base, and tapering upwards: *anthers* peltate, kidney-shaped: *pollen* straw-

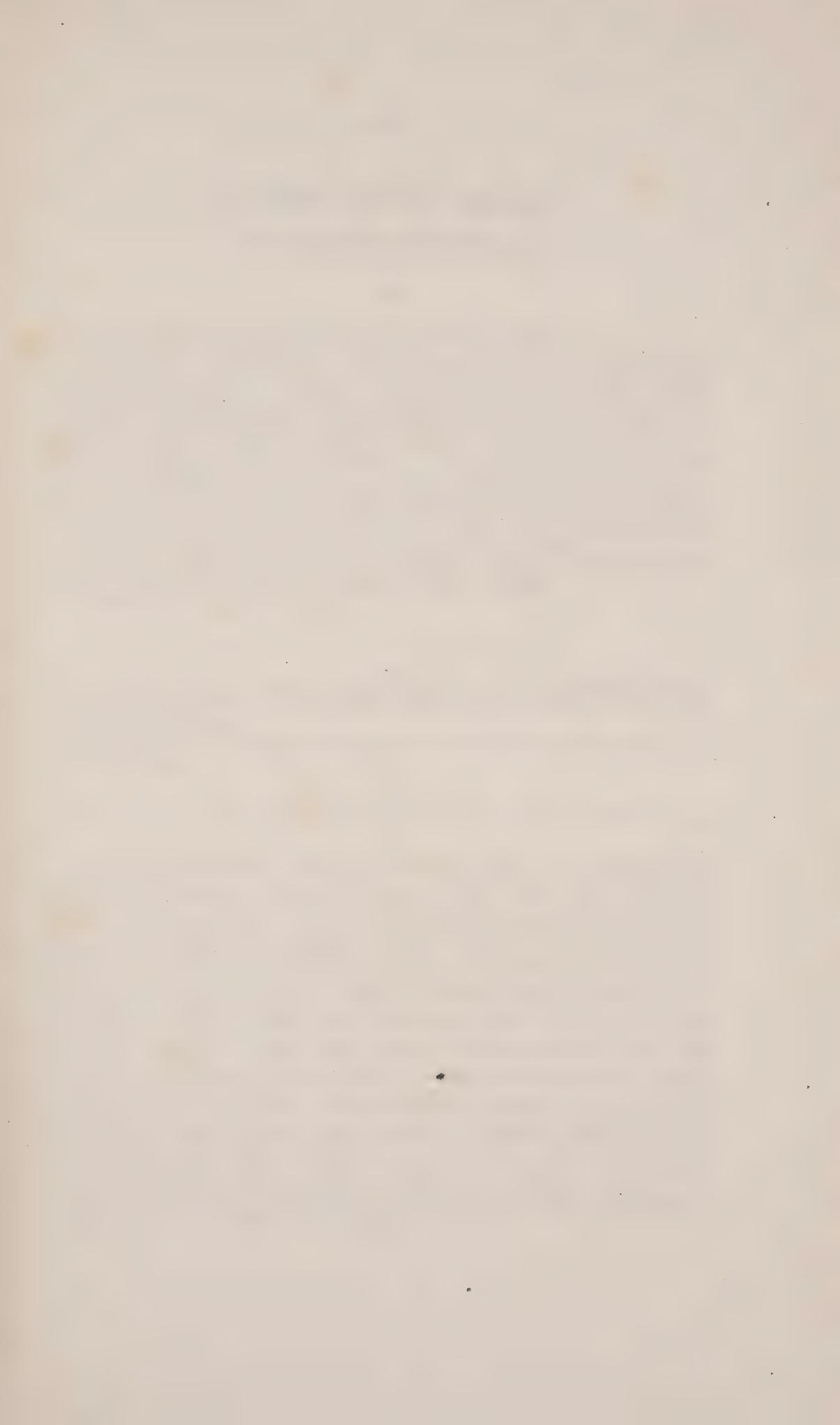
coloured. *Ovarium* smooth, conical. *Style* smooth, included in the tube. *Stigma* 2-lobed.

Our drawing of this pretty little shrub was made in March last, at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton, from a plant that was presented to him by Mr. Aiton, from his Majesty's Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, where it was introduced by his Majesty's collector, Mr. Allan Cunningham, and is described by him, and a figure of it published, in the Appendix to Barron Field's Geographical Memoirs of New South Wales, where he mentions it as "A Shrub frequent upon Pine Hills in the interior, being a third and hitherto unpublished species of this interesting genus, originally discovered by me in 1817, and again seen in October, 1822."

The present plant is desirable on account of the fragrance of its flowers, which are also very pretty, and are produced in abundance in the Spring; it succeeds well in the Greenhouse, in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and will probably survive the Winter in a warm border in the open ground, so as to be covered with a mat in severe frost; young cuttings of it strike root readily, planted in pots, in a light sandy soil, and placed in a sheltered situation; or if planted under a hand-glass, they will soon strike root, so that some air be given to it, to keep them from damping off.

The generic name is derived from *avθος* a flower, and *κερκις* a radius, from the long segments of the flower spreading out like rays.

1. Leaf magnified, to show the stellated pubescence. 2. Calyx. 3. Corolla, with the tube laid open, to show the striped inside, and the insertion of the Stamens, with their kidney-shaped anthers. 4. Ovarium, terminated by the Style and two-lobed Stigma.





ANTHOCERCIS littorea.

Yellow-flowered Anthocercis.

Linnean Class and Order. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Natural Order. SOLANÆ. *Calyx* 5-divisus, (rarò 4-divisus,) persistens. *Corolla* monopetala, hypogyna, limbo 5-fido, (rarò 4-fido,) regulari v. parùm inæquali, decidua; æstivatione in veris plicatâ, in spuris imbricatâ. *Stamina* epipetala, tot quot laciniae limbi, iisdemque alterna, unico nunc abortiente. *Ovarium* 1, 2-4-loculare, polyspermum. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* obtusum, rarò lobatum. *Pericarpium* 2-4-loculare, v. capsula, dissepimento parallelo et duplicato; v. bacca placentis dissepimento adnatis. *Semina* numerosa, sessilia. *Albumen* carnosum. *Embryo* inclusus, plus minus areatus, sæpè excentriens. *Radiculæ* umbilicum spectante.—*Herbæ v. Frutices.* *Folia* alterna, indivisa v. lobata; floralia quandoque bina juxta posita. *Inflorescentia* varia, sæpè extraalaris, pedicellis ebracteatis. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 443-444.

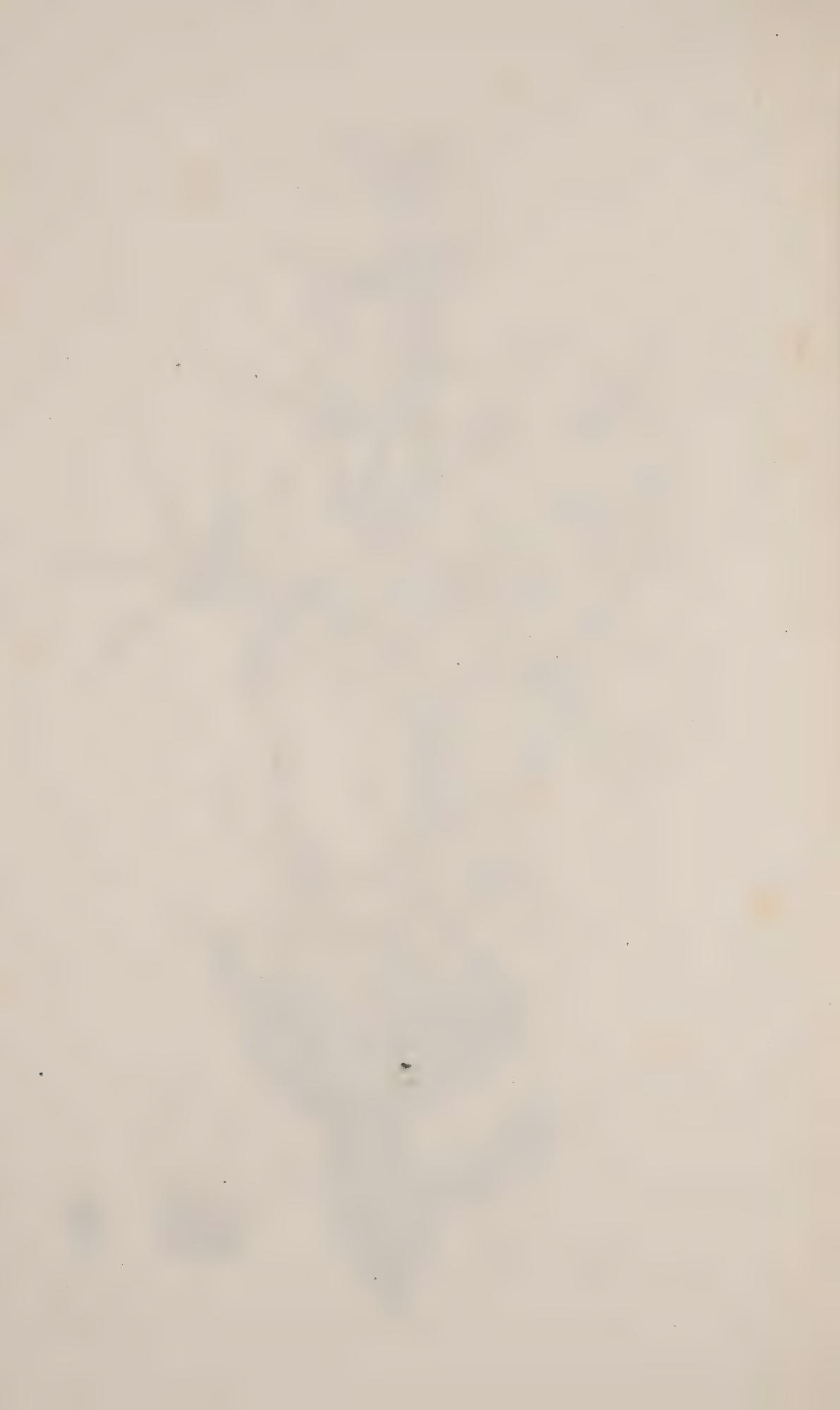
Sect. II. Corolla non plicata, regularis. *Stamina* didynama. *Embryo* leviter arcuatus. *Pericarpium* capsulare v. baccatum. *Brown l. c.* p. 448.

ANTHOCERCIS. *Supra* fol. 16.

A. *littorea*, foliis obovatis impunctatis margine lævibus utrinque ramulisque glaberrimis, corollæ lacinii tubo longioribus, capsulâ oblongâ calycem bis superante. *Brown prodr.* p. 448.

Anthocercis littorea. *Labill. nov. holl.* 2. p. 19. t. 158. *Botan. regist.* 212. *Spreng. syst. veg.* 2. p. 841.

Stem suffruticose, erect, branched, from 1 to 2 feet high: branches smooth, furrowed from one leaf to the next, and terminated in a panicle of flowers. Leaves obovate, scarcely acute, smooth on both sides, slightly viscous, some entire, others more or less toothed, attenuated at the base. Flowers yellow, striped with purple on the inside. Bractes small, sharp-pointed, deciduous. Pedicles slender, smooth, three times the length of the bractes. Calyx 5-cleft, the laciniae subulate, about half the length of the tube of the corolla. Corolla campanulate, tube contracted at the base: limb equally 5-parted, the laciniae spreading, linear, acute, with revolute margins, nearly double the length of the tube. Stamens 4, inserted in the base of the tube, two long and two short, with the rudiment of a fifth between the two longest: filaments flat and fringed at the base,



and tapering upwards, the points recurved, inserted in the back of the anthers, which are two-lobed: *pollen* cream-coloured. *Ovarium* pyramidal, smooth. *Style* smooth, longer than the stamens. *Stigma* capitate, fimbriate.

Our drawing of this handsome species was taken at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton, in June last, where a large plant of it was entirely covered with its singular and beautiful flowers. The plant was presented to Mr. Mackay by Mr. Aiton, from His Majesty's Botanic Garden at Kew, where it was raised from seeds sent by Mr. Allan Cunningham, who gathered them on the shores of King George's Sound, in New Holland. It was first introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew, in 1803, from the south coast of New Holland; but we believe it was again lost from our collections, until introduced afresh by Mr. Cunningham. It is a soft wooded small Shrub, and is deserving a place in every Greenhouse or Conservatory, as it makes a grand appearance when covered, as Mr. Mackay's plant was, with its elegant striped yellow flowers. It is a hardy Greenhouse plant, and we believe would succeed well in the open ground, by the side of a wall facing the south, so as to be protected with a mat or some other covering in severe frosty weather, thriving well in a light sandy soil, or an equal mixture of light turfey loam, peat, and sand, will suit it extremely well; the pots in which it is planted to be well drained, that the wet may pass off readily, as it is apt to become sodden with too much moisture in Winter. It strikes readily from cuttings, planted under bell-glasses, either in sand or mould; or if planted under hand-glasses, in the open air, in Spring, they will root readily.

1. Outline of one of the toothed leaves. 2. Calyx spread open, to show the 5 segments. 3. Corolla spread open, to show the stripes on the inside of the tube. 4. The 4 fertile Stamens, inserted on the contracted part of the tube, with the rudiment of a fifth between the two longest. 5. Ovarium, terminated by the Style and capitate Stigma.



CHARLWOODIA congesta.

Crowded panicled Charlwoodia.

Linnean Class and Order. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. ASPHODELEÆ. *Perianthium sexpartitum v. sexfidum, petaloidum, regulare. Stamina sex, perianthio inserta v. hypogyna: tria foliolis exterioribus opposita quandoque dissimilia v. nulla. Ovarium liberum, 3-loculare, loculis polyspermis, raro dispermis. Stylus 1. Stigma indivisum v. breviter 3-lobum. Pericarpium in plerisque Capsula 3-locularis, 3-valvis, valvis medio septiferis: nunc Bacca indivisa, rariusve tripartita. Semina testâ atrâ, crustaceâ, fragili: Albumine carnosâ: Embryone inclusâ.* *Brown prodr. 274.*

CHARLWOODIA. *Perianthium sexfidum, cylindrico-campanulatum, persistens: lacinis 3 exterioribus brevioribus, erectis: interioribus 3 alternis reflexis. Stamina 6, basi laciniarum inserta. Filamenta subulata, glabra. Antheræ versatiles, basi bifidæ. Ovarium loculis polyspermis. Stylus 1, triquetrus. Stigma parvum, 3-lobum.—Caudex fruticosus. Folia elongata, nervoso-striata. Panicula lateralis, e spicis alternis multifloris. Flores tribracteati. Pedicelli solitarii v. bini, cum perianthio articulati.*

C. congesta, foliis amplexicaulibus elongato-lanceolatis nervoso-striatis erosio-serrulatis apice acuminatis, floribus paniculatis congestis, pedicellis inferioribus bifloris superioribus unifloris, bracteis exterioribus acutis: interioribus subbrevioribus pedicellum subæquantibus.

Dracæna congesta. *Swt. hort. brit.*, p. 424.

Stem erect, fruticose, in our specimens about 12 feet high, without any branches, scarred at the base with the marks of fallen leaves, clothed with brown bark. *Leaves* from 1 to 2 feet in length, rather crowded, at first erect, afterwards horizontal or more or less bent downwards with their weight, lanceolate, broadest in the middle, and tapering to both ends, clasping the stem, and ending with a sharp mucro at the point, striated with numerous longitudinal lines, smooth, and of a dark green on the upper side, and lighter underneath: margins erosely serrulate, with small cartilaginous teeth. *Panicle* lateral, near the top, crowded with numerous alternate branches, sometimes 2 or 3 from the same joint, the stems angular, and surrounded at the base with a brown membranaceous taper-pointed bracte; *racemes* spreading, bluntly angular, furrowed, and thickly crowded with flowers, those near the base in pairs, the upper ones solitary. *Pedicels* short, jointed about the centre; below the joint are three small brown membranaceous bractes, which are about the length of, or scarcely longer than the pedicel: *outer bracte* rather longest, narrowest and acute, inner ones broader and con-

cave. *Flowers* of a bluish lilac colour. *Perianthium* 6-cleft, cylindrical, when expanded rather bell-shaped: *laciniae* oblong, unequal, 3 outer ones shortest, concave, when first expanded erect or slightly spreading, afterwards reflexed: inner ones rather broader, longer, obtuse, reflexed or revolute. *Stamens* 6, inserted in the base of the *laciniae*: *filaments* subulate, smooth, broadest at the base, attached to the back of the anthers: *anthers* 2-lobed, sagittate at the base, versatile: *pollen* yellow. *Ovarium* 3-locular, many-seeded. *Style* smooth, triangular, longer than the stamens. *Stigma* small, slightly 3-lobed.

The present genus is readily distinguished from *Dracæna* by its many-seeded ovary; it is much nearer related to *Cordyline*, but is easily recognised by the unequal segments of the perianthium: another species of the same genus is *Dracæna stricta* of the Botanical Magazine, which is readily distinguished from the present plant, by the loose growth of its panicle; the flowers are also all produced singly, not the lower ones in pairs, like the present; the flowers of that are of a brighter blue, and the leaves are not above half the breadth, and not toothed at the edges, like the present subject. Plants of both species were raised at the Nursery of Mr. Colvill, in 1821, from seeds given him by E. Barnard, Esq. who received them from New Holland. Mr. W. Anderson, of the Chelsea Botanic Garden, raised several plants of them also at the same time, but we have never yet seen any of them perfect their seeds. It is rather more tender than some of the New Holland plants, requiring a warm part of the Greenhouse to preserve it through the Winter. It thrives well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings, planted in the same sort of soil, root readily. Our drawing was made at the Nursery of Mr. Colvill, in June last.

We have named the genus in compliment to our respected friend, Mr. George Charlwood, an assiduous Botanist, who, from his extensive correspondence, has the means of introducing numerous plants to our collections, and who now possesses many plants of the different species of *Cypripedium*, and other plants from North America and other parts, from whom they may be procured at a reasonable rate.

1. The short pedicle divested of the bracts to show the joint in the middle.
2. The 3 outer *laciniae* of the Perianthium, with the pedicle and bracts at its base.
3. The 3 inner ones spread open, showing the insertion of the Stamens, every alternate one belonging to the outer *laciniae*.
4. One of the Stamens detached.
5. Ovarium, terminated with the triangular Style and 3-lobed Stigma.



BORONIA serrulata.

Rose-coloured Boronia.

*Linnean Class & Order. OCTANDRIA (raro TETRANDRIA) MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. RUTACEÆ. DC. prodr. 1. p. 709.**Tribus I. DIOSMEÆ. Petala 3-5 à basi libera, æquali et corallam regularem constituentia. Semina albuminosa.**BORONIA. Calyx 4-fidus persistens. Petala 4 ovata persistentia. Stamina 8, rariùs 4 sepalis opposita antherifera, 4 altera abortiva, filamentis ciliatis incurvis. Styli 4 erecti approximati aut inter se coaliti. Carpella 4 bivalvia introrsùm connata in capsulam 4-lobam 4-locularis. Semina in locula subsolitaria ovata compressa. Embryo rectus in albumino carnosu, radicula infera ex Gærtn. f. fr. 3. p. 156. t. 211.—Fru- tices Novæ Hollandiæ. Folia opposita. Pedunculi axillares. Flores sæpiùs purpurascen- tes. DC. prodr. 1. p. 721.**B. serrulata, foliis trapeziformibus acutis anticè serrulatis glabris punctato-glandulosis, pedunculis adgregatis terminalibus. DC. prodr. 1. p. 721.**Boronia serrulata. Smith linn. trans. 8. p. 284. Tracts. t. 5. Botan. regist. 842. Spreng. syst. 2. p. 215. Lodd. bot. cab. t. 997.*

A dwarf bushy evergreen Shrub: *branches* smooth, rugged where the leaves have fallen, erect or slightly spreading. *Leaves* distichous, trapeziform, or nearly elliptical, acute, slightly twist ed, attenuated to the base, smooth, but dotted with numerous small dots, glandularly serrulate on the margins. *Petioles* very short, setting close to the stem, reddish. *Flowers* terminal, crowded, from 4 to 12, of a bright rose colour, very fragrant. *Bractes* at the base of the peduncles, lanceolate, acute, of a membranaceous texture. *Calyx* 4-cleft, persistent, the laciniæ lanceolate, acute, with membranaceous margins, spreading. *Petals* 4, ovate, acute, slightly mucronate at the points, about half an inch in length, persistent. *Stamens* 8, inserted in the recep- tacle, all bearing anthers, every other one longest, opposite to the sepal, and bearing the largest anther, which contains the greatest quantity of pollen, but the whole are fertile; *filaments* glandularly hairy, erect, the points curved inwards, terminated in a broad tufted head beyond the anthers, which are two-lobed,

and surround the style: *pollen* pale yellow. *Ovarium* 4-lobed, smooth and glossy. *Style* 1, short, 4-furrowed, when full grown quite hid by the large 4-lobed capitate *Stigma*.

The present beautiful plant is deserving a place in every collection, both for its beauty and the delightful fragrance of its flowers, which has obtained for it the name of the native Rose in New South Wales; it may certainly be considered as one of the most ornamental plants of the Greenhouse, thriving well in a light turf peat soil, and the pots to be well drained with pot-sherds broken small, that the wet may pass off readily; but it is rather more tender than some of the plants from New South Wales, requiring the protection of a good Greenhouse in Winter. Young cuttings of it, planted in sand, under bell-glasses, in Summer, placed in a warm but shady situation, and to be kept regularly moist, will be rooted by the following Spring, when they must be potted singly into small pots, and all the sand must be shook clean from their roots that they might not canker; they should then be placed in a close frame for a few days, until they have made fresh roots, and must be shaded from the sun, when they must be hardened to the air by degrees; evening is the best time for giving air at first, as if given in the day time, when the sun shines, they will be liable to wither with the heat.

Our drawing was made from a plant at the Nursery of Mr. Colvill, in July last; we also saw several fine plants of it in flower in the fine establishment of Messrs. Loddiges', of Hackney. The genus was named by Sir J. E. Smith, in memory of Francis Borone, a native of Milan, who unfortunately died at an early age, by an accidental fall at Athens, while attending Professor Sibthorp on a botanical tour to that country.

1. Calyx spread open. 2. The eight Stamens, every other one shortest, with smaller anthers. 3. One of the Stamens detached, the filaments bearded at the base, and terminated in a tufted head beyond the anther. 4. Ovarium, terminated by a short 4-furrowed Style, and a large 4-lobed capitate Stigma.



BOSSIÆA cordifolia.

*Heart-leaved Bossiaeæ.**Linnean Class and Order. DIADELPHIA DECANTRIA.**Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.**Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ.—Tribus II. LOTEÆ. Supra fol. 2.**Subtribus I. GENISTÆ. Legumen uniloculare. Stamina sæpissimè monadelpha. Folia simplicia aut palmatum trifoliata rarius pinnata. Caules sæpissimè fruticosi.**BOSSIÆA. Supra fol. 9.*

B. cordifolia, ramis teretibus conferte foliosis lanato-villosis, caule erecto ramoso, foliis subsessilibus cordatis acutis spinoso-mucronatis suprà scabris subtùs nervis pilosis; marginibus recurvis, pedunculis bibracteatis foliis subæqualibus.

A dwarf erect bushy evergreen Shrub, more or less branched: *branches* round, densely clothed with woolly hairs, and crowded with leaves. *Leaves* rigid, sessile or nearly so, heart-shaped, acute, and terminated with a sharp rigid spine, rough on the upper side and of a darkish green; underneath glaucous, and clothed with procumbent hairs, particularly on the nerves: margins rough and revolute; those on the main stems opposite, or in threes, whorled; on the smaller branches alternate, but very much crowded, generally bent downwards: lower ones about as broad as long, upper ones narrower. *Stipules* subulate, brown, fringed. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, yellow, with a purple circle at the base, and a dark purple keel, fragrant, the scent resembling Furze, or *Ulex europæus*. *Peduncles* about the length of the leaves. *Bractæ* 2, very small, at the base of the calyx. *Calyx* turbinately campanulate, keeled on the upper side, 2-lipped, with woolly fringed margins: *upper lip* much the largest, truncately rounded, notched in the middle; *lower lip* 3-parted, the segments small, ovately lanceolate, acute, recurved. *Vexillum* broad, rounded, slightly notched in the middle on the margin, yellow, with a light purple half circle near the bottom, which is slightly branched into short lines. *Alæ* or *wings* linearly spatulate, eared at the base, with a very slender unguis. *Keel*

dark purple, notched at the point, about the length of the wings, 2-eared near the base. *Stamens* 10, all connected into a tube, with a slit on the upper side, the points ascending, distinct, and unequal in length, attached to the back of the anthers: *pollen* golden yellow. *Ovarium* on a long pedicle, smooth, purple. *Style* smooth. *Stigma* very small, simple.

Our drawing of this beautiful new species was made from a fine bushy plant between 2 and 3 feet high, and entirely covered with flowers, at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, in June last, where it was raised from seed, sent by Mr. Henchman's Collector, Mr. William Baxter, who collected them on the south coast of New Holland, and sent them home at the same time that he sent the fine collection from that country, from which have been raised a greater number of plants of *Dryandra* and *Banksia* than ever were raised in this country before, some of which were entirely new species; one of those, *Dryandra nervosa*, has already flowered, and some of the other species are showing for bloom.

The present species is nearest related to *B. cinerea*, but is readily distinguished by its cordate leaves, which are also much more crowded than in that species; it is a very desirable plant for a Greenhouse or Conservatory, and only requires protection from frost, thriving well in an equal mixture of light turf loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings, planted under bell-glasses in sand, will strike root; but the best plants are those raised from seeds, which will ripen plentifully, if pains be taken to attach some pollen to the stigmas when in bloom; those should be sown early in Spring, and as soon as up should be pricked off in small pots, that they may not miss their removal.

1. Calyx. 2. Vexillum. 3. Alæ or wings. 4. Keel. 5. The 10 Stamens, all united above half way up, the points distinct. 6. Ovarium, terminated by the Style and small simple Stigma.



EUDESMIA tetragona.

*Square-stemmed Eudesmia.**Linnean Class and Order. POLYADELPHIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. MYRTACEÆ. Kth. synops. 3. p. 410.**Subordo I. MYRTEÆ. Flores in foliorum axillis aut in pedunculis multifloris oppositi. Folia plerumque opposita et punctata. Kth. l. c. p. 410.**EUDESMIA. Calyx superus, 4-angularis, 4-dentatus. Petala 4, decidua. Phalanges staminum 4 polyandræ, cum dentibus calycis alternantes, basi connata. Capsula 4-locularis polysperma apice dehisceens.*

E. tetragona, ramis tetragonis pulverulentis, foliis coriaceis oblongo-lanceolatis penni-nerviis reticulato-venosis pulverulentis margine incrassatis, pedunculis axillariibus terminalibusque subtrifloris.

Eudesmia tetragona. *Brown in Flind. voy v. 2. app. p. 599. t. 3.* *Spreng. syst. 3. p. 338.*
Swt. hort. brit. add. p. 486.

A handsome upright evergreen shrub, not much branched : *branches* 4-sided, thickly clothed with a white powder; when rubbed off, they are smooth and glossy underneath, and more or less tinged with purple. *Leaves* petiolate, opposite and decussate, oblong or broadly lanceolate, acute, rounded at the base, flat, or when young slightly undulate, smooth, but covered with a thin white powder, which gives them a beautiful bluish white appearance, pinnately and numerously nerved with transverse nerves and reticulately veined, margins thick, and of a horny substance, tinged with red, as are the veins when young, and also the young leaves. *Petioles* flat on the upper side, and slightly 2-keeled underneath, the two keels extending down the stem, and forming two wings. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal, generally 3-flowered, strongly and sharply 2-angled, with two other very slight ones. *Pedicles* slightly 4-angled, and a little blistered or warted. *Flowers* slightly aromatic. *Calyx* tubular, 4-angular, the angles terminated in four very short teeth. *Petals* 4, imbricate at the edges before expansion, and enclosing the stamens, rounded, concave, pale flesh-coloured, generally

stuck together, and falling off all united like a calyptra, deciduous, dropping as soon as the flowers expand. *Stamens* very numerous, spreading, connected into 4 sets, and inserted in the limb of the calyx: *filaments* smooth, white, the outer ones longest, attached to the back of the anthers: *anthers* small, two-lobed. *Ovarium* enclosed in and attached to the calyx, 4-celled, many-seeded. *Style* shorter than the stamens, glossy, but a little rugged. *Stigma* a simple bluntnish point.

Our drawing of this very handsome plant was made in September last, at the Nursery of Mr. J. B. Mackay, at Clapton, where it was raised from seeds collected by Mr. W. Baxter in New Holland, and we believe has now flowered for the first time in this country; it is certainly a very desirable plant for the Greenhouse or Conservatory, particularly for the latter, as its beautiful bluish white leaves with red edges make a fine contrast amongst the green ones of most other plants, the flowers are very similar to those of a Myrtle, with a slight aromatic scent, and the plants begin flowering when quite small, the one from which our drawing was made not being above two feet high, which makes it the more desirable. Its habit is very similar to *METROSIDEROS*, but the stamens are united into sets; it also agrees with *EUCALYPTUS* in its deciduous corolla. It thrives well in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat, and will probably succeed in the open air in our milder counties, particularly if planted by the side of a wall, and protected by a mat in winter. Young cuttings, planted under a bell-glass in sand, will strike root, if the glass is kept wiped daily, to keep them from damping.

The generic name is derived from *εὐς* fair, and *σπέν* a bundle, the stamens being connected into four bundles, which constitutes the beauty of the flower.

.....

1. Corolla, the four petals stuck together, as thrown off by the Stamens at the time of their expansion. 2. The four bundles of Stamens inserted in the limb of the Calyx. 3. Calyx, showing its four small teeth, and in the centre is the Style seated on the Ovarium.



DRYANDRA nervosa.

*Nerved-leaved Dryandra.**Linnean Class and Order. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*

Natural Order. PROTEACEÆ. Perianthium tetraphyllum v. quadrifidum, aestivatione valvatâ. Stamina quatuor, (altero nunc sterili,) foliolis perianthii opposita. Ovarium unicum, liberum. Stylus simplex. Stigma subindivisum. Semen (pericarpii varii) exalbuminosum. Embryo dicotyledoneus (quandoque polycotyledoneus), rectus. Radicula infera. Brown prodr. 1. p. 363.

Tribus II. FRUCTUS DEHISCENS.—B. BILOCULARIS, dissepimento libero, bifido.

DRYANDRA. Supra fol. 3.

D. nervosa, foliis pinnatifidis subtus ferrugineo-tomentosis: lobis lanceolatis acutis mucronatis margine et apice subrecurvis basi dilatatis subtus nervosis, ramis brevibus tomentosis, involucris tomentosis: bracteis exterioribus ovatis interioribus linearibus margine barbatis, perianthii unguibus ferrugineo-lanatis: laminis linearibus longissimis apice barbatis, folliculis glabris venosis.

Dryandra nervosa. Mackay MSS. catal. Swt. hort. brit. p. 350.

A very handsome dwarf bushy evergreen shrub: *branches* short, densely clothed with short white wool. *Leaves* very rigid, numerous, crowded, spreading out horizontally, pinnatifid, of a glossy dark green on the upper side, and clothed with a ferruginous tomentum underneath; when young also thickly clothed with rusty hairs on the upper side, those soon drop off: lobes or segments variable on different leaves, dilated at the base, those on the lower leaves broadest and nearly ovate, on the upper ones lanceolate, all acute, and terminated by a sharp horny mucro, the points more or less recurved, the margins also slightly recurved, strongly nerved with longitudinal nerves underneath, which vary in number according to the breadth of the lobes, every other nerve smaller; lower lobes much smaller than the others, becoming gradually longer upwards, and decreasing again towards the point. *Flowers* in terminal heads, distinctly spreading, closely surrounded by leaves, of a straw-colour, but clothed with a ferruginous pubescence, which gives them a rich brown tinge, of a slight alliaceous scent, not so much

crowded as in most other species. *Involucre* closely imbricate, clothed with a dense short tomentum; the outer bracts ovate, acute, fringed with the same sort of wool; inner ones linear, some bluntnish, others acute, and bearded with purplish brown hairs, particularly at the margins. *Perianthium* deeply 4-parted, clothed with a dense ferruginous tomentum, and some long slender hairs intermixed, bearded towards the base: lamina very long, linear, about the length of or a little longer than the unguis, concave inwards, and bearded at the point with a tuft of loose woolly hairs. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the hollow base of the lamina; *anthers* linear, nearly the length of the lamina, bursting longitudinally to discharge the pollen. *Style* smooth, slightly angular, thickened towards the base. *Stigma* a simple point. *Follicle* smooth, much veined.

The present elegant plant is another of those that has been raised at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay at Clapton, where our drawing was made the beginning of September last; the seeds were also collected and sent home by Mr. W. Baxter, Mr. Henchman's indefatigable collector, who procured them on the south coast of New Holland, where he obtained a rich harvest of new and rare plants, the greater part of which are now growing at Mr. Mackay's Nursery, where some other species of this curious genus are showing for bloom: the present is a dwarf species, but makes a neat compact bush, and will, without doubt, be a very free bloomer, and a very desirable plant for the Greenhouse, several of Mr. Mackay's plants being now in bud for bloom. It requires precisely the same treatment as *D. longifolia*, at *fig. 3*, of our first Number. Ripened cuttings, planted under hand-glasses, in pots of sand, will strike root readily.

1. One of the outer Bracts. 2. One of the inner ones bearded at the back and margins. 3. Perianthium spread open, showing the four segments, the lamina very long, with the long linear Anther inserted in each. 4. Style, terminated by a simple Stigma. 5. The smooth veined Follicle.





KENNEDYA coccinea.

*Many-flowered Scarlet Kennedya.**Linnean Class and Order. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.**Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.*

Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ.—Tribus V. PHASEOLEÆ. *Corolla* papilionacea. *Stamina* monadelpha aut sæpiùs diadelpha (9 et 1). *Legumen* polyspermum dehiscens continuum membranis cellulosis transversis inter semina sitis sæpè subdivisum non verè articulatum. *Radicula* super loborum commissuram inflexa. *Cotyledones* crassæ per germinationem immutatae aut in folia crassa vix stomatibus donata conversæ, extrà terram et sæpiùs extrà spermoperium exsertæ. *Folia* primordialia opposita! omnium foliola numero imparia sæpiùs pinnatim, rarius palmatim disposita. DC. prodr. 2. p. 381.

KENNEDYA. *Calyx* bilabiatus, labio superiore bidentato, inferiore trifido aequali. *Corolla* papilionacea, vexillo recurvo à carinâ non reflexo. *Stamina* diadelpha. *Stigma* obtusum. *Legumen* lineare compressum isthmis cellulosis transversè multiloculare. *Semina* strophiolata.—Frutices *Novaë Hollandiæ* volubiles. Pedunculi axillares. Flores rubri aut violacei, vexillo basi bimaculato. DC. l. c. p. 383.

§. 2. *Foliis trifoliolatis, carinâ vexillo et alis breviore.*

K. *coccinea*, foliolis 3 obovatis, stipulis lanceolatis patulis, pedunculis flores 3-10 umbellato-capitatos apice gerentibus, leguminibus glabriusculis. DC. prodr. 2. p. 383. *Kennedia coccinea*. Vent. malm. t. 105. excl. synonym. Pers. syn. 2. p. 302. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 4. p. 299. Botan. magaz. 2664. Spreng. syst. 3. p. 310.

Stem frutescent, climbing: *branches* slender, densely clothed with blackish hairs, that are more or less spreading. *Leaves* ternate: *leaflets* obovate, the points more or less wedge-shaped, with a short mucro, the young one clothed on both sides with short procumbent hairs; nerves and veins thickly clothed with hairs. *Petioles* slender, hairy: partial ones thick and fleshy below the leaflet. *Stipules* ovate or broadly lanceolate, densely clothed with dark hairs. *Umbels* 3 to 10-flowered. *Peduncles* slender, with two stipule like bractes at the base, thickly clothed with close-pressed dark hairs, longer than the leaf. *Pedicles* about the length of the calyx, thickly clothed with short dark hairs. *Calyx* 2-lipped, thickly clothed with short black hairs: upper lip with two subulate teeth: lower lip 3-cleft, the laciniæ



subulate. *Vexillum* roundly and broadly obcordate, 2-eared at the base with a slender unguis, orangy scarlet, with two confluent yellow spots near the base, edged with purple. *Alæ* or *wings* spathulate, purple, the points bent inwards, with a sharp hooked ear at the bottom of each, and a very slender unguis. *Carina* blunt, shorter than the wings, with two sharp straight ears at the base, dark purple and scarlet mixed. *Stamens* 10, one distinct, and 9 united, but distinct at the points. *Ovarium* sessile, linear, slender, slightly pubescent. *Style* smooth, ascending. *Stigma* capitate.

This very handsome climbing plant is a native of the Southwest coast of New Holland, and was introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew in 1803; but we believe it was again lost, as we had never seen it in any collection till lately, when it was raised from seed in the collection of Robert Barclay, Esq. at Bury-hill, and was also raised about the same time in Mr. Mackay's Nursery at Clapton, from seeds sent by Mr. W. Baxter. Our drawing was made from a fine strong plant, covered with flowers, at the Nursery of Mr. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea, from a plant that was presented to him by Mr. Barclay. It is certainly one of the most splendid of our Greenhouse climbers, and will therefore be a valuable plant, thriving well in a light sandy soil, or an equal mixture of turf, loam, peat, and sand, will suit it very well. Young cuttings root readily, taken off at a joint, and planted under bell-glasses in a pot of sand plunged in a gentle heat.

The genus was first named by Ventenat, in compliment to Mr. Kennedy, then in partnership with the late Mr. James Lee, at the Hammersmith Nursery.



1. Calyx. 2. Vexillum. 3. The two wings. 4. Keel. 5. The nine Stamens united into a tube and distinct at the points, the tube spread open. 6. The distinct Stamen. 7. Ovarium slightly pubescent, terminated by the Style and capitate Stigma.



ACACIA ornithophora.

Bird-leaved Acacia.

Linnean Class and Order. POLYGAMIA MONOCIA.*Natural Order.* LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.

Subordo III. seu Ordinis. Tribus VIII. MIMOSÆ. DC. l. c. 2. p. 424.

ACACIA. Supra fol. 6.

Sect. I. Foliis deformatis, nempè: foliolis sèpiùs præsertim in plantâ adultâ abortivis, petiolis dilatatis filiformibus in Phyllodio nempè mutatis. PHYLLODINEÆ. DC. l. c. 2. p. 448.

§. 2. Capitatæ, floribus nempè in capitulâ globosâ collectis, capitulis in pedunculo solitariis.

A. ornithophora, stipulis spinescentibus persistentibus phyllodiis parum brevioribus, phyllodiis dimidiato-lanceolato-oblongis uninerviis pilosiusculis apice rostrato-mucronatis margine superiore dente minimo uniglandulifero, ramis hirsutis, capitulis pedunculatis solitariis geminisve numerosis.

An upright evergreen shrub; *branches* thickly clothed with rigid spreading hairs. *Leaves* dark green, alternate, sessile, oblongly lanceolate, unequal-sided, narrow at the base, then becoming suddenly broad, afterwards becoming narrower gradually, thinly clothed with hairs, 1-nerved, on the upper side is a very small gland a little above the base; the point terminated by a short rigid mucro, which turns round like a bird's bill; and the leaf altogether when viewed in a proper position, has much the appearance of a small bird. *Stipules* of long rigid sharp persistent spines, resembling needles, about the length of or nearly as long as the leaves. *Flowers* of a bright golden yellow, sweet-scented. *Peduncles* smooth, nearly as long as the stipules. *Heads* numerous, globular, the flowers crowded. *Calyx* pubescent, 5-toothed, the teeth blunt. *Corolla* of 5 petals, connected at the base. *Stamens* numerous. *Ovarium* smooth. *Style* smooth, longer than the stamens. *Stigma* a simple blunt point. *Sterile flowers* only producing stamens.

The present species is nearly related to *A. paradoxa* of Decandolle, and also to *A. armata*, and is nearly intermediate

between the two; from the former it is readily distinguished by being much more pubescent, and of more upright growth, and from the latter by its narrower leaves and much longer spines; it is a very fine plant when well grown, and is very desirable for a Greenhouse or Conservatory, making a handsome appearance when covered with its numerous golden flowers, intermixed with the bright green leaves, which bear a striking resemblance to a small bird, from the curious curve of the leaf, and the sharp mucrone at the point which answers for the bill.

Our drawing was made last Spring from a fine plant in full bloom, in the select collection of the Comtesse de Vandes, at Bayswater: it succeeds well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and only requires protection from the severest frost in Winter, succeeding well by the side of a wall in a sheltered situation, and to be covered by a mat in severe frost; and it will probably succeed in the open air altogether in the sheltered parts of Devonshire, South Wales, and Ireland, in which case it would be a delightful shrub. We have been creditably informed, that *Olea capensis*, and several other Cape and Madeira plants, stand the Winters uninjured, in the open air in the neighbourhood of Dublin; if that is the case, the New South Wales plants, and those from Van Diemen's Island, are sure to succeed. Young cuttings, planted under bell-glasses in sand, will root freely.

1. One of the flowers taken out of the head, and magnified. 2. Calyx. 3. Corolla. 4. The Ovarium, terminated by the Style and simple Stigma, all a little magnified.



Fl. 4. 1. 1827

Ex. by P. B. shower 16. 1827

PITTOSPORUM fulvum.

Tawny Pittosporum.

Linnean Class and Order. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*Natural Order.* PITTOPOREÆ. Brown gen. rem. ter. aust. p. 10.

Calyx 5-sepalus deciduus, sepalis nunc liberis nunc ad medium coalitis, æstivatione inibricata. *Petala* 5, hypogyna, unguibus conniventibus interdum cohærentibus, laminis patulis æstivatione imbricatis. *Stamina* 5 hypogyna, distineta, cum petalis alternantia. *Ovarium* 1 liberum, loculis placentisve 2-5 polyspermis. *Stylus* 1. *Stigmata* numero placentarum. *Pericarpium* capsulare vel baccatum, loculis polyspermis quandòque incompletis. *Semina* sæpè pulpâ glutinosâ obducta. *Embryo* minutus, prope umbilicum, in albumine carnosâ inclusus, dicotyledoneus, radiculâ longiusculâ, cotyledonibus brevissimis.—Frutices *vel* Arbusculæ Africæ, Asiaticæ aut pleræque Australasicæ. *Folia simplicia, alterna, exstipulata, penninervia, sæpius integra.* Flores terminales *vel* axillares, interdum polygami. DC. prodr. p. 345.

PITTOSPORUM. *Calyx* 5 sepalus. *Petala* 5 unguibus in tubum conniventibus. *Capsula* 2-3-valvis, 1-locularis, valvis medio septiferis. *Semina* pulpâ resinosâ obducta.—Frutices *foliis integris persistentibus.* DC. prodr. 1. p. 346.

P. fulvum, foliis latè lanceolatis oblongisve obtusis: junioribus ntrinque tomentosis; adultis glabris reticulatis in petiolis et per nervos tomentosis, ramis ferrugineo-tomentosis, pedunculis adgregatis, calycibus patulis.

Pittosporum fulvum. Rudge in Linn. trans. 10. p. 298. t. 20. DC. prodr. 1. p. 346. Rœm. et Schult. syst. 5. p. 431.

A dwarf spreading evergreen shrub. *Branches* slender, when young clothed with a dense ferruginous tomentum, which wears off by age, the upper and lower part of the branch leafy, but between the joints naked, or only an attempt at leaves. *Leaves* oblong or broadly lanceolate, more or less obtuse, undulate, scattered, alternate or in whorls, upper ones crowded, clothed with a thick brown tomentum on both sides, broader and flatter than those below; lower ones smooth on both sides, reticulately veined, the nerves only pubescent; middle ones smooth on the upper side, and ferruginously pubescent underneath. *Petioles* short, thickest at the base, densely clothed with brown wool. *Flowers* pale yellow, pendulous, crowded in a terminal corymbose raceme, 9 in each of the perfect specimens that we have examined. *Peduncle* densely clothed with a rusty brown

tomentum. *Bracte*s narrow, with a tapering subulate point, about half the length of the pedicels, one at the base of each, and rarely one on the pedicle. *Pedicels* densely woolly below, but smoother towards the points. *Calyx* of 5 sepals, horizontally spreading, broadly lanceolate, acute, more or less keeled at the back, thinly pubescent. *Petals* 5, connected into a tube, with bluntly rounded points, more or less reflexed, or revolute. *Stamens* 5, alternate with the petals, the points of the anthers exserted: *filaments* flat, broadest at the base, smooth, the points attached to the back of the anthers. *Ovarium* large, oblong, densely clothed with ferruginous wool. *Style* smooth, slightly exserted. *Stigma* glutinous, capitate, slightly 2-lobed.

We are entirely of the same opinion as M. Decandolle, in considering *P. fulvum*, *P. revolutum*, and *P. tomentosum*, as distinct species, having seen them all in flower this year in different collections, and when seen growing together their distinctions are readily perceived. Our drawing of the present plant was made at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham, in April last, which was nearly two months earlier in flowering than the other two species. It is a native of the neighbourhood of Port Jackson, in New South Wales, and was raised from seeds sent by Mr. C. Frazer; it appears to be a much dwarfer shrub than either of the other two species, is a very free bloomer, and only requires protection from severe frost, so that it is a desirable Greenhouse plant; thriving well in an equal mixture of rich turfey loam, peat, and sand; but care must be taken to have the pots well drained at the bottom, as it is sometimes apt to be injured by the mould becoming sodden with too much moisture. It may be increased by seeds which ripen freely, or by cuttings, planted in pots of sand, and placed under hand-glasses in a cool situation, or it might be grafted or inarched on some of the other species.

The generic name is derived from *πιττα*, resin or pitch; and *σπόρον*, seed; the seeds being surrounded by a resinous matter.



1. Calyx seated on the peduncle, showing its five spreading sepals, with the Bracte at the base of the peduncle. 2. Corolla spread open, showing the 5 Stamens alternate with the petals, but not inserted in the corolla. 3. A distinct Stamen. 4. Ovarium, terminated by the smooth Style and slightly two-lobed Stigma.



LECHENAULTIA formosa.

*Handsome Lechenaultia.**Linnean Class and Order.* PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*Natural Order.* GOODENOVIÆ. *Brown prodr.* 573.Tribus I. *Semina indefinita.*

LECHENAULTIA. *Calyx superus. Corolla tubo hinc longitudinaliter fisso. Antheræ sub anthesi cohærentes. Pollinis granula composita. Stigma obsoletum, in fundo indusii bilabiati. Capsula prismatica, bilocularis, 4-valvis, valvis oppositis medio septiferis. Semina cubica v. cylindracea, nucamentacea.—Fruticuli (rarò Herbæ, glabri, foliis angustis, integerrimis. Flores axillares v. terminales, subsolitarii. Brown prodr. p. 581.*

Sect. I. *Fruticuli ericifolii. Flores axillares v. terminales. Capsula valvata. Semina cubica.*

L. formosa,* floribus axillaribus solitariis ebracteatis nutantibus, corollis bilabiatis unidique glabris: labio superiora rotundato integro: inferiora tripartita; laciniis cuneatis, filamentis glabris.

Lechenaultia formosa. *Brown prodr.* p. 581. *Ræm. et Schult. syst.* 5, p. 34. *Spreng. syst. 1.* p. 719. *Botan. regist.* 916. non *Bot. mag.*

A bushy little Heath-like suffrutescent plant, thickly clothed with small evergreen leaves: *branches* slender, erect or slightly spreading, of a purplish tinge, pubescent when young, but becoming at length smooth. *Leaves* numerous, scattered, succulent, narrowly linear, blunt, slightly pubescent when old, which gives them a glaucous appearance; when young densely pubescent, slightly recurved. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, of a bright scarlet, tinged with orange, nodding, without bractes. *Calyx* 5-parted, the laciniæ narrow, acute, sharply keeled, succulent, smooth, straight, spreading. *Corolla* tubular, 2-lipped, smooth and glossy; tube split longitudinally at the back, but joined near the point, about the length of the lobes of the lower lip, densely bearded on the inside at the base: *upper lip* concave, rounded at the point, mucronate, slightly winged: *lower lip* three-parted, the laciniæ winged, longer than broad, wedge shaped, narrowing to the base, the points hollow, mucronate, and the wings

* *L. oblata*, floribus axillaribus solitariis ebracteatis subnutantibus, corollis bilabiatis extus hirsuto-pubescentibus: labio superiora biloba: inferiora tripartita; laciniis oblates, filamentis villosis.

Lechenaultia formosa. *Sims Botan. magaz.* 2600. excl. synonym.

generally toothed with 2 or 3 unequal teeth. *Stamens* 5, distinct, surrounding the style: *filaments* smooth, attached to the base of the anthers. *Ovarium* below the calyx, 5-angled, slightly furrowed between the angles, of a glossy purple, smooth, recurved. *Style* double the length of the stamens, exserted, purple, smooth and glossy, with a few glandular hairs below the middle. *Stigma* small, enclosed betwixt a two-lipped Indusium, one lip bearded, the other smooth.

The present beautiful species is very subject to variation in the colour of its flowers, some plants producing scarlet, and others orange-coloured ones, others are intermediate between the two; the present bright scarlet variety is certainly the handsomest, and may be considered the type of the species. Our drawing was made in June last, from a fine plant entirely covered with flowers, in the rare and superb collection of Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury-hill, near Dorking, where it was raised from seed, and we also received a specimen from him of a much larger but lighter coloured species, with a pubescent corolla, and woolly filaments, which was raised by him at the same time, and which we have named *L. oblata*, from the dilated segments of the lower lip; we believe the figure of Botanical Magazine, 2600, to be a weak specimen of that species, as it is described with woolly filaments.

A native of Lucky Bay, in New Holland, from whence seeds were received by Mr. Mackay, of the Clapton Nursery, collected by Mr. William Baxter; the present variety is one of the most desirable plants for the Greenhouse, as it continues in flower nearly all the year, and makes a dwarf neat bushy plant, succeeding well in a mixture of light turfey loam, peat, and sand. Young cuttings strike root readily, planted in pots in the same sort of soil in Spring, and placed under hand-glasses in a cool situation.

The genus was named by Mr. Brown, in honour of M. Leschenault, Botanist to Captain Baudin's expedition to New Holland.

.....
1. Ovarium, terminated by the Calyx. 2. Front view of the Corolla laid open, showing the beard at the base. 3. Back view of the same, to show the winged segments of the lower lip. 4. The 5 Stamens. 5. Style, terminated by the Stigma, which is enclosed in a two-lipped Indusium, one lip bearded, the other smooth.



HAKEA saligna.

Willow-leaved Hakea.

Linnean Class and Order. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. PROTEACEÆ. Brown Linn. trans. 10. p. 46.

Tribus II. FRUCTUS DEHISCENS.—A. UNILOCULARIS.

HAKEA. *Perianthium* 4-phyllum, irregulare, foliolis secundis; apicibus cavis staminiferis. *Antheræ* immersæ. *Glandula* hypogyna unica dimidiata. *Ovarium* pedicellatum, dispermum. *Stigma* subobliquum, e basi dilatatæ mucronatum. *Folliculus* unilocularis, ligneus, pseudo-bivalvis, loculo excentrico. *Semina* alâ apicis nucleo longiore.—*Frutices* rigidæ, quandoque *Arbores* mediocres, pilis dum adsint medio affixis! *Folia* sparsa, in variis varia, nunc in eodem frutice diversiformia. *Fasciculi* v. Racemuli sœpius axillares, in plerisque involucrati, squamis imbricatis, scariosis, caducis, rudimenta ranularum aliquando simul includentibus, ideoque potiæ pro gemmâ habendis, sed genus, extra tropicum saltem, a confinibus optimè distinguentibus, aliis notis in quibusdam vacillantibus. *Pedicelli* colorati, in racemosis geminati, paribus unibracteatis. *Flores* parvi, albi, v. ochroleuci. *Pistillum* glaberrimum, stylo subdeciduo. *Folliculus* parietibus in-crassatis. *Semina* atra, raro cinerea. Brown prodr. p. 381.

Sect. III. *Folia omnia plana*.—B. *Folia omnia integerrima*.

H. saligna, foliis elongato-lanceolatis integerrimis uninervibus acutis apiculo sphae-
lato omnibus ramulisque glaberrimis, capsulis axillaribus gibbosis: apice com-
presso utrinque carinato. Brown prodr. p. 385.

Hakea saligna. Brown Linn. trans. 10. p. 385. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 1. p. 210. *Salisb.*
in Knight's prot. 108. Rœm. et Schult. syst. 3. p. 423. Spreng. syst. 1. p. 479.

Conchium salignum. Smith Linn. trans. 9. p. 124.

Embothrium salignum. Andrews' reposit. t. 215.

A handsome upright evergreen shrub; the one from which our drawing was made was about 12 feet high, and formed a handsome bush: *branches* erect or slightly spreading, cylindrical, smooth and glossy, the bark of a light brown colour. *Leaves* alternate, about four inches long, and half an inch broad, lanceolate, acute, tapering towards the base, slightly undulate, flat, smooth on both sides, one-nerved, the points yellowish, soon turning brown, margins entire. *Petioles* short, flat on the upper side, and convex on the lower, smooth. *Flowers* white, very sweet-scented, the scent very like those of Hawthorn, in close umbel-like fascicles in the axils of the leaves. *Bractes* ovate, obtuse, concave, fringed, soon turning brown and dropping off. *Peduncles* smooth, slender, nearly equal in length. *Perianthium* of four irregular leaflets, the points of which are revolute, the two back ones rather the shortest. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the hollow points of the perianthium. *Ovarium* smooth, inflated. *Style* smooth, longer than the leaflets, bent backwards. *Stigma* convex, bent downwards, and enclosed in the points of the perianthium before its expansion. *Capsule* large, inflated, woody, rugged and tuberculate, keeled on both sides,

with a channel on the upper keel, point flat and 3-lobed. *Seeds 2*, black, winged on the upper end and on one side, with a large flat membranaceous wing.

Our drawing of this very fragrant species was made last Spring from a fine large bushy Shrub, about twelve feet high, and entirely covered with its sweet-scented flowers, and capsules, at the same time, in the grand Conservatory of J. J. Angerstein, Esq. of Woodlands, near Blackheath, where many fine Conservatory plants have attained a large size, and grow as luxuriantly as if in their native woods. The greater part of the species of this genus are free flowering plants, and most of them bear sweet-scented flowers, so that they are desirable plants for a Conservatory or large Greenhouse, but they will thrive better in pots than when turned out in the ground, as will the greater part of plants belonging to *PROTEACEÆ*. As for ourselves, we do not agree with planting out plants in a Conservatory at all, as they soon grow out of all bounds, and the strong growing sorts very soon overrun and spoil the more choice and tender sorts. It is certainly much better to grow them in pots or tubs, which may be made as large as required for the strong growing sorts ; those may be plunged in white sand, which gives a neat appearance ; and the plants can be moved once a year or oftener, if required, to keep the tallest plants in their proper situations ; the plants will also flower better in large pots, than when turned out in the ground : in this manner the plants were managed at Woodlands when Mr. Stewart had the care of them, many of which were at that time the finest specimens in the country, and flowered there for the first time, but we are sorry to see so few of them remaining at present.

The present species is of free growth, and thrives well in an equal portion of turf, loam, peat, and sand, with the pots well drained, that the moisture may pass off readily ; ripened cuttings, taken off at a joint, and planted in pots of sand, placed under a hand-glass, and shaded from the sun, will root readily ; it may also be raised from seeds.

The genus was named by Schrader, in honour of Baron Christian Lewis Hake.

1. Bracte. 2. A Flower, the Perianthium seated on its peduncle, showing the four irregular revolute leaflets, with the Stamen inserted in the point of each ; in the centre is the Style, terminated by its Stigma. 3. Ovarium, terminated by the Style and Stigma. 4. Capsule laid open, with the seed on one side, and the hole on the other, from which one has been detached. 5. The detached seed.



EUTAXIA pungens.

*Pungent-leaved Eutaxia.**Linnean Class and Order. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.**Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ.—Tribus I. SOPHOREÆ. Supra fol. 5.*

EUTAXIA. *Calyx* bilabiatus, labio superiore emarginato, inferiore 3-fido. *Corolla* vexilli laminâ paulò latiore quam longâ. *Ovarium* dispermum. *Stylus* uncinatus. *Stigma* capitatum. *Legumen* modicè ventricosum. *Semina* strophiolata. *DC. prodr. 2.* p. 109.

E. pungens, racemis axillaribus paucifloris congestis, ovario villoso, ramis pedicellis calycibusque adpresso canescentibus, foliis sparsis verticillatisve acicularibus subrecurvis mucronato-pungentibus glabris margine revolutis.

Dillwynia pungens. *Mackay MSS. catal. Swt. hort. brit. add. p. 474.*

A small evergreen Heath-like shrub, with long slender branches, which are thickly clothed with dark green leaves: *branches* weak, more or less bent with their own weight at the points, thinly clothed with close-pressed canescent hairs. *Leaves* numerous, crowded, scattered or in whorls, bent downwards, straight, needle-shaped, with a sharp pungent point, margins rolled back, a little roughish on the upper side, occasioned by numerous minute dots, not visible without the aid of a lens, of a dark green, and smooth, slightly pubescent when young. *Racemes* axillary, crowded, 3 or 4-flowered. *Bractes* small, ovate, deciduous. *Peduncles*, *pedicles*, and *calyx*, clothed with a thin close-pressed canescence. *Calyx* 2-lipped, obtuse at the base; the upper lip truncate, and slightly emarginate: lower one trifid, the laciniae oblong, blunt, with a fringed white margin. *Vexillum* broader than long, undulate, emarginate, with a broadish unguis, of a bright yellow, with a dark orange circle surrounding the wings. *Alæ* or *wings* spathulate, scarcely as long as the vexillum, the points curved inwards, so as to form an arch, having a shortish ear at the base on one side, and a slender unguis on the other, of an orangy yellow colour. *Keel* very short,

about half the length of the wings, obtuse, of a pale greenish yellow, eared, and the unguis broadish and flat. *Stamens* 10, distinct, *filaments* unequal in length, smooth, inserted in the back of the anthers: *pollen* pale yellow. *Ovarium* ventricose; villous, two-seeded. *Style* smooth, uncinate. *Stigma* capitate. *Seeds* kidney-shaped, strophiolate.

Our drawing of this elegant new species, was taken from a fine plant at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton, in July last, where it was raised from seeds sent home by Mr. W. Baxter, who collected them on the south coast of New Holland; the habit of the plant is very similar to *DILLWYNIA*, and was named *D. pungens* in Mackay's manuscript catalogue, and also in our *Hortus Britannicus*, but we had not then seen the flowers; neither have we now seen a ripe seed-pod, but we have seen the seed pretty far advanced in the ovary, and with that, as well as all the other essential characters of this genus, our present subject agrees precisely. It will be a very desirable plant for the Greenhouse or Conservatory, and thrives well in an equal mixture of light turfey loam, peat, and sand; young cuttings, planted under bell-glasses in sand, will strike root freely.

We are informed by Mr. Mackay, that he has lately received a great quantity of seeds from the Straits of Magellan, sent home by Captain King; many of which are very fine things; amongst them is the famous Winter Bark, *Drimys Winteri* of Decandolle, (the *Wintera aromatica* of Willdenow): plants of this are already growing in Mr. Mackay's collection, with several other rare things, the greater part of which may be expected to bear our Winters in the open air, which will make them the more desirable.

The present genus was named by Mr. Brown, from the Greek word *εὐταξία*, order; from the regular order of the leaves and flowers of the other described species.



1. Calyx. 2. Vexillum. 3. The two Wings. 4. Keel. 5. The 10 Stamens.
6. Ovarium, terminated by the uncinate Style and small capitate Stigma.



CALLISTEMON lophanthum.

*Crested Callistemon.**Linnean Class and Order. ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. MYRTACEÆ. Kth. synops. 3. p. 410.**Subordo I. MYRTEÆ. Flores in foliorum axillis aut in pedunculis multifloris oppositi. Folia plerumque opposita et punctata. Kth. l. c. p. 410.**CALLISTEMON. Stamina numerosa; filamentis distinctis, elongatis: antheris incumbentibus. Capsula trilocularis, polysperma, connata et inclusa calycis tubo in-crassata basi adnato (ramo). Brown Bot. reg. 393.*

C. lophanthum, foliis lanceolatis utrinque attenuatis mucronatis uninerviis penniveniis adultis glabris; junioribus ramisque villosis, floribus distinctis spicatis subterminalibus, calycibus pilosis, petalis subpubescentibus ciliatis, ovariis dense pubescentibus, capsulis distinctis.

Metrosideros lophantha. *Vent. plant. nouv. cult. jard. de Cels. p. et. t. 69. Spreng. syst. 2. p. 490.*

Metrosideros saligna. *Sims Bot. mag. 1821? nec aliorum.*

An upright bushy evergreen Shrub: *branches* upright, rather slender, villosely hairy when young, which wears off by age, they then become smooth, and are clothed with a white deciduous bark, which scales off irregularly. *Leaves* shortish, rigid, lanceolate, tapering to both ends, thinly punctate, terminated by a sharp rigid mucro, 1-nerved, pinnately veined, clothed with spreading villous hairs, and fringed when young; afterwards becoming smooth, but slightly glaucous, or of a pale green colour. *Petioles* short, villous when young, but becoming smooth by age. *Flowers* straw-coloured, not crowded, in a terminal spike at first, but the branch lengthens out beyond them, they then become lateral. *Calyx* tubular, bell-shaped, with 5 membranaceous spreading segments: the tube villosely hairy, affixed into the branch, persistent, and increasing in size after the flowers have dropt, and enclosing the capsule: *laciniae* spreading, membranaceous, ovate, rounded, villous, the margins densely bearded. *Petals* 5, inserted in the calyx, on the upper part of the tube, ovate, concave, greenish, slightly pubescent, the margins fringed with long white woolly hairs. *Stamens* numerous, inserted in the upper part of the tube of the calyx: *filaments* smooth, spreading round, inserted in the back of the anthers. *Ovarium* densely clothed with a white pubescence. *Style* smooth, about the length of the stamens. *Stigma* a small flat head. *Capsule* tomentose, distinctly 3-celled, and many seeded. *Seeds* small, chaff-like, spatulate.



From the appearance of the figure of *Metrosideros saligna* of the Botanical Magazine, we are inclined to refer it to the present species rather than to *C. salignum*; but if the flowers are really smooth as described there, it cannot be this species; but we have never seen *C. salignum* with such small leaves as there represented, nor with such a long spike of flowers; but as that specimen was said to have been grown against a wall in the open border, that might partly account for the difference; the state that we have generally seen it, is much the same as represented by Ventenat and Bonpland; another species, nearly related to the present, we saw in flower last Summer at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham, where the present drawing was made; it may be named *C. leptostachyum*, and distinguished as below.* Besides the above, and *C. rigidum* of the Botanical Register, the following species must also be referred to the present genus. *Metrosideros glauca* Bonpl. (*speciosa* Sims.) *lanceolata* Sm. *marginata* Cav. *saligna* Sm. *viridiflora* Sims. *linearis* Sm. *pinifolia* Wendl. and many other nondescript species.

A native of New Holland, and first introduced to our gardens from France, from whence plants of it were received, some years back, at Messrs. Whitleys, as well as at other Nurseries, under the name of *Metrosideros lophantha*; but in the Nurseries they have been generally sold for *C. salignum*, though that is a very different species; they are all very desirable plants for the Greenhouse or Conservatory, and will succeed well against a wall in a southern aspect, to be covered by a mat in severe frost; they are readily increased by ripened cuttings, planted in pots of sand, and placed under a hand-glass; or they may be raised from seeds; but those from cuttings will be best, as they flower more readily.

The generic name is compounded of *καλλιστος*, beautiful, and *στημον*, stamen, the beauty of the flowers consisting in their long stamens, which in several species are scarlet or crimson: the specific from *λοφος*, a crest, and *αρθος*, a flower.

* *C. leptostachyum*, foliis lanceolatis acutis mucronatis basi attenuatis multipunctatis uninerviis penniveniis adultis glabris: junioribus ramisque sericeo-tomentosis, spicis longis gracilibus, calycibus pilosis, petalis pubescentibus ciliatis, ovariiis glabriusculis, capsulis congestis.

1. Calyx, showing its woolly tube and membranaceous segments. 2. The same spread open, divested of its segments, but showing the 5 petals inserted in the mouth of the tube, at the base is the woolly Ovarium, terminated by the Style and Stigma. 3. Stamens inserted in the upper part of the tube. 4. Capsule cut through, to show the three cells. 5. The same entire, enclosed in the persistent Calyx.



GREVILLEA *rosmarinifolia*.*Rosemary-leaved Grevillea.**Linnean Class and Order.* TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*Natural Order.* PROTEACEÆ. *Brown Linn. trans.* 10. p. 46.

Tribus II. FRUCTUS DEHISCENS.—A. UNILOCULARIS.

GREVILLEA. *Supra* fol. 7.Sect. I. LISSOSTYLLS. *Folia omnia integerrima (in plerisque marginibus refractis v. replicatis pseudo-3-nervia).* Flores fasciculati v. in racemo abbreviato. Stylus glaber. Folliculus ecostatus. *Brown prodr.* p. 376.

G. rosmarinifolia, foliis linearibus acutis mucronatis marginibus refractis: supra seabiunculis: subtus ramulisque sericeis, perianthiis extus glabris: intus supra basin dense barbatis, stylis utrinque glaberrimis pedicello triplo longioribus.

Grevillea *rosmarinifolia*. *Cunn. in app. to B. Field's geog. mem. on New South Wales, &c.* p. 328. *Swt. hort. brit.* p. 348.

An upright, bushy, evergreen Shrub; *branches* cylindrical, clothed with a white silky down. *Leaves* numerous, crowded, straight, linear or lanceolately linear, acute, and tipped with a sharp brown mucro, margin rolled backwards and very rough, appearing as if minutely denticulate; upper side of a darkish green, very rough, being covered all over with innumerable very small tubercles; underneath densely clothed with white silky hairs. *Flowers* in terminal racemes, blush-coloured or pale red, but reddest before expansion, and the colour finest when most exposed to the air. *Racemes* variable in length and in the number of their flowers, straight, sometimes branched. *Peduncles* angular, smooth. *Bractes* short, acute, a little succulent. *Pedicels* generally 2 from each bracte, but sometimes only one, smooth and glossy, blush-coloured. *Perianthium* 4-parted, revolute at the points, spathulate, concave inwards, the two front ones more than double the size of the others, smooth and glossy on the outside; inside slightly sericeous and densely bearded with a tuft of long white hairs a little above the base. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the hollow points of the laciniæ of the

perianthium: *anthers* 2-lobed, the lobes divaricate. *Pistil* seated on a white horn-like gland. *Ovarium* bearded at the base, and smooth upwards. *Style* smooth and glossy, red, about three-fourths of an inch in length. *Stigma* slightly bent backwards, flattened, with a short conical raising in the centre.

Our drawing of the present beautiful species was made last Spring at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton, but we believe the species was first introduced to His Majesty's Royal Botanic Garden at Kew; as it was discovered by Mr. A. Cunningham, His Majesty's Collector; on the banks of Cox's River; and is described by him in the Appendix to Barron Field's Geographical Memoirs of New South Wales, where he mentions it as a plant of robust stoutish growth; the plant from which our drawing was made, was about three feet high, and it continued to flower nearly all the Summer; the flowers are of the finest colour when the plant is out in the open air, the confinement in the house making them paler. It is a hardy Greenhouse Shrub, thriving well in a mixture of light turf loam, peat, and sand, and the pots should be well drained, that it may not become sodden with too much moisture; ripened cuttings root readily, planted under hand-glasses in sand, and to be shaded from the sun.



1. Front view of a flower, showing the four Stamens inserted in the hollow points of the laciniae. 2. The two largest segments, showing the 2-lobed Anthers in the point, and the beard at the base. 3. The two smaller segments. 4. Ovarium divested of the perianthium, showing the gland on which it is seated at the base, the ovarium smooth but bearded at the base, terminated by the Style, and side view of the Stigma.



DAVALLIA gibberosa.*Gibbous Hares-foot Fern.*

Linnean Class and Order. CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

Natural Order. FILICES. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 145.

Subordo I. *GYRATÆ* (Polypodiaceæ.) *Capsulæ uniloculares, annulo articulato, elasticæ, longitudinali, (plerumque incompleto) instructæ; transversim irregulariter rumpentes.*

DAVALLIA. *Sori subrotundi (v. in lineolâ verticali) margini plerumque approximati. Involucrum superficiarium, ex apice venæ unicæ ortum, lateribus v. latâ basi adnatum, exteriùs et verticaliter liberum.* *Brown prodr.* p. 156.

D. gibberosa, caudice decumbente nodoso, frondibus tripinnatis laxis, pinnis oblongis pinnatifido-incisis, laciniis linearibus obtusis, gibbis margine interiore fructiferi, involucris insertis cuneatis apice subtruncato.

Davallia gibberosa. *Swartz gen. et spec. fil.* p. 88. *Spreng. syst.* 4. p. 119?

Trichomanes gibberosum. *Forst. prodr. flor. ins. aust.* p. 85.

Caudex about the thickness of a large finger, branched from the base in all directions, creeping or procumbent, frequently knotted, thinly clothed with long, narrow, taper-pointed chaff, which is of a lighter colour and much less crowded than in *D. canariensis*; it is also of much more free growth, and stronger altogether: the young shoots or knots at first conical, and producing the fronds. *Stem of the frond* densely clothed with scaly chaff at the base, the upper part smooth and glossy, more or less tinged or irregularly marked with purple, deeply channelled at the front and rounded at the back, a little twisted at the base, the upper part much branched, three times pinnate, loosely spreading; the leaflets pinnatifid or more or less deeply divided, smooth and glossy: segments oblongly linear, obtuse, generally entire, but some of the sterile ones are notched at the point, the fertile ones all entire, and raised into a sort of swelling opposite to the spots of fructification. *Sori or tufts of flowers* inserted near the points of the segments on the under side. *Involucrum* thin, or membranaceous, wedge-shaped, truncate at the point, where it opens for the expansion of the flowers

and seed, which appear like yellow spots. *Capsules* on long slender pedicles, radiately spreading, horn-coloured.

We have ascertained the present species, by comparison of Forster's original specimens in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium, which were collected in New Zealand; the plant from which our drawing was made, was growing at the Nursery of Mr. Knight, in the King's-road, where it was cultivated in the Greenhouse, and had been raised from seed taken out of a specimen brought from New Zealand: by this method numerous species of Ferns may be raised, by shaking the seeds from specimens received from abroad, and sowing them on pots of earth in a shady part of the Hothouse or Greenhouse; when first sown, they should not be covered with any soil, but a little loose moss should be placed on the pots, till the seeds begin to sprout; and as they become rooted in the earth, the moss must be removed; the mould in the pots must be kept pretty moist, for if allowed to get very dry when the seeds are sprouting, it would be apt to destroy them.

The present plant would doubtless succeed very well in a sheltered border, so as to be covered a little in severe frosty weather, as it only requires to be protected from intense frost; or if protected by a spare frame in Winter, there would be no danger of losing it: the species is nearly related to *D. canariensis*, but is of much looser growth, and the segments of the leaves are of a different form; the root is less scaly, and the scales of a different colour.

The generic name was given by Sir J. E. Smith, in honour of Edmund Davall, a Swiss Botanist.



1. Portion of the sterile Frond. 2. Point of the fertile Frond, showing the cuneate Involucre, with the Capsules protruded beyond it. 3. Capsule entire, surrounded by the elastic ring. 4. The same burst open. 5. Seed, all more or less magnified.



CASSIA Barclayana.

*Mr. Barclay's Cassia.**Linnean Class and Order. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.*

Subordo IV. CÆSALPINEÆ. *Flores plus minus irregulares, nunc papilionacei nunc saepius subrosacei. Petala per aestivationem irregulariter imbricata nec valvata, interdum nulla, nunquam inter se coalita. Stamina plus minus inaequalia, semper perigyna, saepius libera, rarius filamentis concreta (in Geoffræis). Embryonis recti plumula saepius conspicua magna.* DC. l. c. p. 473.

Tribus X. CASSIEÆ. *Calycis lobi ante explicationem imbricati. Petala perigyna, subaequalia raro subpapilionacea, per aestivationem imbricata. Stamina distincta nec filamentis concreta. Legumen saepissimè siccum bivalve. Cotyledones foliaceæ aut rarius carnosæ. — Folia nunc bi-ant-tripinnata, nunc abruptè aut impari-pinnata, uni aut multi-juga, nunc simplicia. Habitus varius.* DC. l. c. p. 478.

CASSIA. *Sepala 5 vix basi coalita plus minus inaequalia. Petala 5 inaequalia. Stamina 10 libera inaequalia, 3 inferiora longiora, 4 media brevia recta, 3 superiora antheris abortivis difformibus. Antheræ apice dehiscentes. Ovarium stipitatum saepè areuatum. Legumen varium. — Arbores, frutices aut herbæ. Folia simpliciter et abruptè pinnata. Petioli saepè glanduliferi. Foliola opposita.* DC. l. c. p. 489.

Sect. V. CHAMÆSENNA. *Calycis sepala obtusa. Antheræ oblongæ biporosæ. Legumina compressa dehiscentia suturis subtumidulis, intus septis transversis completis aut incompletis multilocularia, loculis non pulposis. Semina verticalia seu valvis parallelè compressa, ovata aut subquadrata, latitudinem leguminis subaequantia, funiculo longiora.*

§. 2. *Coluteoïdeæ; fruticosæ pauci aut multifoliolata.*

*** *Jugiglandulosæ, glandulis unâ aut pluribus interfoliorum oppositorum bases.*

C. Barclayana, foliolis 6-8-jugis linear-lanceolatis acutis glabris, glandulis minimis fasciculatis inter omnia foliolorum paria: unâ magnâ depressâ ad basin petioli, pedunculis axillaribus terminalibusque multifloris folio multò brevioribus, staminibus 4 sterilibus.

A handsome dwarf evergreen soft-wooded branching Shrub; the plant from which our drawing was made was about two feet high. *Branches* smooth, slightly angular, tinged with a glossy purple. *Leaves* pinnate, the leaflets from 6 to 8 pair, opposite, distant, linearly lanceolate, acute, smooth, or the young ones slightly pubescent, from two inches to two and a half in length, and a quarter of an inch in breadth; between each pair are several very small clavate glands in a little tuft mixed with short

hairs, some of the same sort of glands are on the margins of the young leaves, which soon wear off. *Petioles* smooth and glossy, more or less tinged with purple, channelled on the upper side, and rounded on the lower, producing a large flat gland near the base. *Stipules* cordate, acute, undulate, rather succulent, and thickened at the margins. *Peduncles* numerous, axillary and terminal, cylindrical, but furrowed with numerous small furrows, from 6 to 10 flowered. *Flowers* in a sort of corymb, deep golden yellow. *Bractes* ovately spathulate, concave, succulent, with thick margins. *Pedicles* slender, smooth, slightly angular. *Calyx* of 5 sepals joined at the base, ovate, concave, obtuse, unequal in size, the upper one rather largest. *Petals* 5, more or less unequal, the upper one rather largest, all oval, concave and rounded, lower ones more or less curved inwards. *Stamens* 10, six fertile and four sterile, three of the sterile ones at the back and one in front, bearing small anthers without pollen: *fertile anthers* oblong, with two little holes at the point to discharge the pollen. *Ovarium* slightly hairy, falcate or ascending. *Style* short, smooth. *Stigma* a simple blunt point.

Our drawing was made from fine specimens kindly sent to us in September last, from the collection of Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury-hill; and we are informed by Mr. D. Cameron that it was raised from New Holland seeds in 1824, and the plant from which the specimen was taken was growing in the open border of the Flower-Garden, and was about two feet in height; we do not find it any where described; we have therefore named it in compliment to Mr. Barclay, who introduced it, and in whose garden we believe it has flowered for the first time in this country. It is a free growing handsome plant, and continues in bloom a long time, thriving well in any rich light soil, and only wants to be protected from severe frost; it may be increased by young cuttings, planted in sand under bell-glasses, or by seeds.

Cassia of Tournefort is a name of doubtful origin, but is most probably derived from *Cassis*, a headpiece or helmet, the upper petal being generally bent over like a helmet.

1. Calyx.
2. The upper Petal.
3. The two side ones.
4. The two lower ones.
5. The 10 Stamens, the three back ones and the front one sterile, the other 6 fertile.
6. The hairy Ovarium, terminated by the short Style and simple blunt Stigma.



PITTOSPORUM tomentosum.

Woolly-leaved Pittosporum.

Linnean Class and Order. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*Natural Order.* PITTOSSPOREÆ. DC. prodr. I. p. 345. *Supra* fol. 25.*PITTOSPORUM.* *Supra* fol. 25.

P. *tomentosum*, foliis obovali-oblongis utrinquè acutis planis superne glabris: subtùs ramisque pubescenti-tomentosis, floribus adgregato-paniculatis, pedicellis glabriusculis, calycibus acutis erectis, corollo cylindrico.

Pittosporum *tomentosum*. Bonpl. nav. t. 21. DC. prodr. I. p. 346.

A handsome bushy evergreen Shrub: *branches* erect or a little spreading, thickly clothed with a dense tomentum. *Leaves* alternate, crowded at the points of the branches, flat or but very slightly undulate, obovally oblong, the broadest part uppermost, acute at both ends, upper side smooth, and a little glossy, of a yellowish green, underneath clothed with a soft dense rusty-grey tomentum, the nerves pinnately branched, and obscurely reticulate: *young leaves* slightly tomentose on the upper side, which soon wears off. *Petioles* short, densely tomentose, flat on the upper side and rounded on the lower. *Flowers* nodding, terminal, and sometimes axillary as in our specimens, which is occasioned by the strength of the plants, crowded in a sort of nodding cyme or panicle, scentless, the mean stem of the panicle densely clothed with rusty coloured wool. *Bractes* subulate, woolly, about the length of the pedicels. *Pedicels* nearly smooth, or but slightly pubescent, light green. *Calyx* of 5 sepals, which are erect, lanceolate, acute, broad at the base, slightly keeled, pubescent. *Petals* 5, cream-coloured, united into a nearly cylindrical striated tube, the points roundly oval, obtuse, spreading or slightly reflexed. *Stamens* 5, inserted in the receptacle, alternate with the petals, to which they adhere by their back: *filaments* smooth, attached to the back of the anthers, which are 2 lobed and exserted a little: *pollen* pale

yellow. *Ovarium* densely clothed with long shaggy wool. *Style* smooth, a little longer than the stamens. *Stigma* capitate, flattened, very slightly 2-lobed.

This is certainly a very different species, both from *P. fulvum* and *P. revolutum*, and we believe there are others still distinct in some of the collections about London that belong to this division of the genus, and are not yet published; the present species we believe to be the strongest grower of the three, as the plant from which our drawing was made was a stout bushy shrub, thickly clothed with leaves, which are larger and much flatter than either of the others to which it is related, the panicle of flowers is much larger, and the flowers of a different form; the only collection in which we have yet seen it, is the Comtesse de Vandes', at Bayswater, where our drawing was taken last Summer: the specimen represented in our plate is much stronger than that published by Mons. Bonpland, which is a weak specimen; the present plant continued to flower from the middle of June until the latter end of July, and each flower continues expanded for several days. It thrives well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and only requires protection from severe frost. Like *P. fulvum*, it may be propagated by seeds; or cuttings, planted in pots of sand, and placed under a hand-glass, will strike root freely; or it may be grafted or in-arched on some of the other sorts. It is a native of New Holland, but we are not certain of what part.

The plant of *P. fulvum*, from which our drawing was made last Spring, is now again in full flower, and has been ever since the beginning of January.



1. Calyx. 2. Corolla spread open, to show the 5 Stamens, that are alternate with the petals. 3. The tomentose Ovarium, terminated by the Style, and slightly two-lobed Stigma.



MIRBELIA speciosa.

*Beautiful Mirbelia.**Linnean Class and Order. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.**Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ.—Tribus I. SOPHOREÆ. Supra fol. 5.*

MIRBELIA. *Calyx 5-fidus, bilabiatus. Legumen dispermum, longitudinaliter bilobulare, suturâ utrâque superiore præsertim introflexi.—Suffrutices Australasici, fructu ad *Astragalum*, staminibus et habitu ad *Sophoreas* accidentes. Folia ternatim verticillata. Flores purpurei.* DC. prodr. 2. p. 114.

M. speciosa, foliis linearibus subacutis marginibus revolutis integerrimis, floribus (foliis floralibus abbreviatis) in spicam terminalem interruptam dispositis. DC. prodr. 2. p. 115.

Mirbelia speciosa. Sieb. pl. exs. n. holl. n. 367. Swt. hort. brit. add. p. 475. Spreng. syst. vol. 4. par. 2. p. 175.

Stem suffruticose, from a foot to 18 inches in height, much branched: *branches* slender, angular, and clothed with a hoary pubescence. *Leaves* whorled, generally in threes, linear, scarcely acute, but terminated with a very small mucro, the upper side smooth, underneath pubescent, the margins rolled back: floral leaves shorter. *Petioles* very short and succulent, at first slightly pubescent, but becoming at last quite smooth. *Stipules* very small, nearly obsolete, black. *Flowers* terminating the branches in a sort of interrupted spike, of a bright purple. *Pedicles* scarcely half the length of the leaves, clothed with close-pressed white hairs. *Bracts* 2, one on each side of the calyx, lanceolate, acute, keeled and dilated at the base. *Calyx* 5-cleft, 2-lipped, thickly clothed with white close-pressed hairs, the upper lip not so deeply cleft as the lower one; the laciniæ acute, reflexed when the flower is expanded. *Vexillum* broad, emarginate or two-lobed, narrow at the base, of a bright purple with darker veins, proceeding from the yellow spot at the base. *Alæ* or *wings* obovate, slightly eared on one side near the base, with a short broadish unguis. *Carina* short and blunt. *Stamens* 10, all distinct, ascending: *filaments* smooth: *anthers* yellow, two-

lobed, joined by their back to the filaments: *pollen* yellow. *Ovarium* smooth and glossy. *Style* smooth, ascending. *Stigma* capitate.

Our drawing of this beautiful plant was made last Spring at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton, where it was raised from seeds collected in New Holland by Mr. W. Baxter; we have also seen fine specimens of it in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium, that were collected by Sieber in New South Wales, so that we are certain our plant is the same as that described by M. Decandolle; the spikes of flowers were much longer in Mr. Lambert's specimens, so that when the plant becomes pretty large, it will make a splendid appearance, and will be very desirable for the Greenhouse or Conservatory, thriving well in an equal mixture of light turfey loam, peat, and sand, with the pots well drained that the wet may pass off readily, and succeeding best in the open air in Summer, and to be removed into the Greenhouse in Winter: young cuttings, planted in pots of sand under bell-glasses, will strike root freely, it may also be raised from seed.

The genus was named by Sir J. E. Smith, in honour of C. F. Brisseau-Mirbel, author of various works on Phisiological Botany and Vegetable Anatomy.



1. Calyx, with the two bractes at the base. 2. Vexillum. 3. The two Wings. 4. The short Keel spread open. 5. The 10 Stamens. 6. Ovarium, terminated by the Style, and capitate Stigma.



PULTENÆA flexilis.

*Fragrant Pultenæa.**Linnean Class and Order.* DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*Natural Order.* LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.

Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ.—Tribus I. SOPHOREÆ. Supra fol. 5.

PULTENÆA. *Calyx* 5-fidus, lobis subæqualibus in labia 2 dispositis, basi bibracteolatus, bracteolis interdùm tubo adnatis. *Ovarium* sessile dispermum. *Stylus* subulatus adscendens. *Stigma* simplex. *Strophiola* seminis lobis posticis incisis.—*Fruites Australasici.* *Folia simplicia alterna.* *Stipulæ sèpè concretae, intrafoliaceæ.* *Flores flavi, sèpius in capitula terminalia congesti.* DC. prodr. 2. p. 110.

P. *flexilis*, racemis terminalibus subfoliosis, foliis obovato-linearibus mucronatis planis glabris superne glaucescentibus, calycibus extus glabris basi bibracteatis : laciniis ovatis acutis ciliatis, stipulis setaceis petiolo longioribus.

Pultenæa flexilis. Smith Linn. trans. 9. p. 248. Brown Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 3. p. 19 ? DC. prodr. 2. p. 111. Spreng. syst. 2. p. 351.

A small bushy upright evergreen Shrub : *branches* slender, spreading, thinly clothed with a close-pressed silky pubescence. *Leaves* flat, spreading, alternate, obovately linear, bluntnish, terminated with a short sharp mucro, attenuated to the base, upper side slightly glaucous, and of a dull colour, underneath pale green, 1-nerved. *Petioles* short, slender at the base and thickening upwards. *Stipules* setaceous, brown, longer than the petioles. *Flowers* yellow, in a short raceme near the points of the branches, very sweet-scented, the leaves that are intermixed with them shorter and smaller than the others. *Peduncles* axillary, slightly angular, smooth. *Calyx* 5-cleft, 2-lipped, with 2 small bractes attached to it near the base, one on each side, outside smooth ; laciniæ nearly equal, ovate, scarcely acute, each one-nerved, and fringed round the margins. *Vexillum* broad, rounded but slightly notched at the point, with a slender unguis, yellow, with a faint red mark near the bottom. *Wings* spathulate, with a longish ear at the base on one side, nearly as long as the slender unguis. *Keel* blunt, about the length of the wings, but shorter than the vexillum, producing two short

blunt ears near the base, not near the length of the slender unguis. *Stamens* 10, distinct, ascending: *filaments* unequal in length, smooth, shorter than the style: *anthers* 2-lobed, attached by their back to the filaments: *pollen* pale yellow. *Ovarium* sessile, smooth. *Style* ascending, hairy on one side. *Stigma* a simple blunt point.

Our drawing of this handsome and delightfully fragrant species was made in May last, at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham, from a plant that had been lately raised from seeds received from Mr. C. Frazer, who collected them in New South Wales. We have ascertained it to be the species described by M. Decandolle, having compared it with specimens from Sieber in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium; we also from the description believe it to be the same as described by Sir J. E. Smith, in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, but it does not agree so well with the description in the *Hortus Kewensis*, which is also named Shining-leaved *Pultenæa*, whereas ours is a dull glaucescent leaved plant.

The present species is certainly a very desirable plant for every Greenhouse and Conservatory, both by its handsome bushy growth, and its abundance of bloom, which is so exquisitely sweet-scented; it is also of free growth, and only requires protection from frost, thriving well in an equal portion of light sandy loam and peat, and may be increased by seeds, or young cuttings planted in pots of sand under bell-glasses, will strike root freely.

The genus was named by Sir J. E. Smith, in honour of W. Pulteney, M.D. author of several works on Botany and Agriculture.



1. Calyx. 2. Vexillum. 3. The two Wings. 4. Keel. 5. The 10 distinct Stamens. 6. The smooth Ovarium, terminated by the Style that is hairy on one side, and the blunt simple Stigma.



1. 2. 3.

Flowers of *Leptospermum scoparium* (Tea-tree)

LEPTOSPERMUM obovatum.

*Obovate-leaved South-sea Myrtle.**Linnean Class and Order. ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. MYRTACEÆ. Kth. synops. 3. p. 410.**Subordo I. MYRTEÆ. Flores in foliorum axillis aut in pedunculis multifloris oppositi. Folia plerumque opposita et punctata. Kth. l. c. p. 410.**LEPTOSPERMUM. Calyx basi persistens, 5-fidus, semisuperus. Petala 5, unguiculata, orbiculata, staminibus (utplurimum) longiora. Stigma capitatum. Capsula globoso-depressiuscula, 4-5-locularis. Semina angulosa, tenuia. Pers. syn. 2. p. 24.*

L. obovatum, foliis obovatis emarginatis obscure 3-5-nerviis glabris, ramis alato-angulatis, calycibus glabris: dentibus membranaceis coloratis.

An upright bushy evergreen Shrub, clothed with a thin brown bark, which scales off occasionally: *branches* erect or spreading, rather slender, acutely angular or slightly winged, tinged with red. *Leaves* short, sessile, broadly obovate, with a slight notch at the point, attenuated towards the base, smooth and glossy, punctate with numerous small dots, of a bright darkish green on the upper side, underneath faintly 3 or 5-nerved, the nerves branched, margins a little roughish. *Flowers* white, axillary, solitary, on short footstalks, altogether forming a sort of raceme. *Calyx* smooth and glossy, punctated with numerous small dots, flattish, hollowed inside, with 5 short spreading membranaceous white roundly ovate laciniæ, tube or lower part persistent, the laciniæ deciduous. *Petals* 5, roundly ovate, with a short unguis, inserted in the calyx between the laciniæ, spreading. *Stamens* between 30 and 40, inserted in the calyx, shorter than the petals: *filaments* smooth, white, the points curved inwards, inserted in the back of the anthers. *Ovarium* smooth, 5-locular. *Style* smooth, about the length of the Stamens. *Stigma* capitate, flattened.

Many of the flowers on the plant from which our drawing was made were sterile, not producing even the rudiments of a



Style or Ovarium; but whether that circumstance is constant or only accidental we cannot as yet ascertain, having only seen one plant of it in flower. We believe it to be a nondescript species, not finding it in any work that we have had an opportunity of consulting; it is nearest related to *L. emarginatum*, but the leaves of that species are much longer and larger, and the plant of a different habit. It was raised at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham, from seeds sent them by Mr. C. Frazer from New South Wales; the plant from which our drawing was made, in August last, was about two feet high, and formed an elegant bush, which was well covered with bloom; and plants, raised from cuttings, will flower in a still younger state, so that it will be a very desirable plant, and will, without doubt, stand our Winters well in the open air, with the protection of a mat or other slight covering in severe frost; it will also succeed well in a Greenhouse or Conservatory, potted in an equal quantity of light sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings, planted in pots of sand, and placed under bell-glasses, will strike root freely; it may also be raised from seeds.

The generic name is derived from $\lambda\varepsilon\pi\tau\sigma\varsigma$, slender, and $\sigma\pi\varepsilon\varrho\mu\alpha$, seed, the capsules being filled with numerous slender seeds.



1. Leaf to show the little punctures or dots. 2. Calyx, showing the insertion of the Stamens at the back, those at the front removed. 3. The 5-celled Ovarium, terminated by the Style and capitate Stigma.



PULTENÆA *polygalifolia*.

Milkwort-leaved Pultenæa.

Linnean Class and Order. DECANTRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.

Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ.—Tribus I. SOPHORÆ. Suprafol. 5.

PULTENÆA. Suprafol. 35.

P. polygalifolia, floribus axillaribus terminalibusque, foliis linearis-oblongis obtusis mucronulatis supra concavis glabris subtus calycibusque pilosiusculis, stipulis lanceolato-subulatis appressis, ramis ramulisque ferrugineo-villosis, bracteis subulatis calyce brevioribus.

Pultenæa polygalifolia. Rudg. linn. trans. 11. p. 303. t. 25. DC. prodr. 2. p. 111. Spreng. syst. 2. p. 351. Swt. hort. brit. p. 108.

Stem shrubby, erect, very much branched, of a brown rusty colour: *branches* slender, spreading, producing numerous other small branches, scarcely strong enough to support their own weight, which occasions them to be a little pendulous when in bloom, thickly clothed with short woolly brown hairs, which gives them a rusty appearance. *Leaves* alternate, scattered, spreading, linearly oblong, obtuse with a very short mucro, attenuated towards the base, concave and smooth on the upper side, underneath slightly hairy. *Petioles* short, pubescent. *Stipules* a little longer than the petioles, lanceolately subulate, pressed close to the stem. *Flowers* axillary, rarely terminal, bright yellow. *Pedicles* short and slender, pubescent. *Calyx* 5-cleft, two-lipped, clothed with a short pubescence and a few long hairs intermixed, a little above the base are two sharp subulate bracteas, which are shorter than the calyx: laciniæ ciliate, those of the upper lip broadest and shortest, ovate, acute; lower ones lanceolate, broad at the base, and taper-pointed. *Vexillum* rounded, slightly emarginate, marked with a pale red circle near the base, longer than the wings. *Alæ* or *wings* spatulate, rounded at the points, and producing a long ear on one side near the base, which curves inward towards the s

der unguis. *Keel* blunt, divided at the point, about the length of the wings, also eared near the base, of a pale yellow. *Stamens* 10, all distinct; *filaments* smooth, unequal in length, ascending at the points, attached to the back of the anthers. *Ovarium* smooth and glossy, with a tuft of long white hairs at the point, and at the base of the Style, the upper part of which is smooth and ascending. *Stigma* a simple bluntish point.

Our drawing of this handsome Shrub, was made in June last, at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, from a fine bushy plant, about three feet in height, with long slender branches, that were entirely covered with flowers. It had been raised from seed sent by Mr. W. Baxter, who collected them in the neighbourhood of Sydney, in New South Wales. Being a free growing and abundant flowering plant, it will be very desirable for a Greenhouse or Conservatory, as it continues to produce its flowers in succession the greater part of the Summer, and only needs protection from frost; thriving well in a mixture of light turfey loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings strike root freely, planted in pots of sand, under bell-glasses, and placed on a shelf in the Greenhouse or propagating-house, requiring only to be shaded from the sun, and the glasses to be wiped occasionally of a morning, or they will be apt to damp off; when they are properly rooted, they should be potted off in small pots, and placed in a close cold frame or hand-glass, till they begin to make fresh root, when they must be hardened to the air by degrees, giving a little at first, and increasing it every day.



1. Calyx. 2. Vexillum. 3. The two wings. 4. Keel spread open. 5. The ten distinct Stamens. 6. Ovarium, with a tuft of hairs at the point, and terminated by the Style and simple blunt Stigma.



GREVILLEA mucronulata.

*Mucronulate Grevillea.**Linnean Class and Order.* TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*Natural Order.* PROTEACEÆ. *Brown Linn. trans.* 10. p. 46.

Tribus II. FRUCTUS DEHISCENS.—A. UNILOCULARIS.

Grevillea. *Supra* fol. 7.

Sect. III. PTÝCHOCARPA. *Folia omnia integerrima. Flores fasciculati v. in racemo abbreviato, floribus superioribus præcocioribus!* Ovarium subsessile. Stylus hirsutus v. tomentosus. Folliculus costatus! *Brown prodr.* 378.

G. mucronulata, foliis obovatis obtusis mucronulatis suprà scabris nitentibus subtùs parùm sericeis, racemis abbreviatis, pistillis hirsutis, perianthiis pube appressâ conspersis. *Brown l. c. p. 378.*

Grevillea mucronulata. *Linn. trans.* 10. p. 173. *Ræm. et Schult. syst.* 3. p. 413. *Spreng. syst.* 1. p. 476. *Swt. hort. brit.* p. 349.

Grevillea podalyriæfolia. *Salisb. in Knight's Prot.* p. 117.

A small compact, densely bushy, evergreen Shrub: *branches* short, crowded, spreading, clothed with a short brown pubescence. *Leaves* numerous, crowded, nearly spreading horizontally, rigid, roundly obovate, obtuse, with a short stiff mucro at the end, the upper side rough and glossy on the old leaves, underneath thinly clothed with procumbent silky hairs: *young leaves* narrower, more pointed, and the upper side thickly clothed with fascicles of hairs, which are seated on small tubercles, that occasions the roughness when the hairs wear off, when very young of a purple colour. *Petioles* very short and stiff, pubescent. *Racemes* short, terminal, 6 to 12-flowered, the point slightly recurved, the peduncle smooth and glossy, or but very slightly pubescent. *Flowers* of a greenish white, with green points, and a purple style, generally in pairs, and ascending, all facing upwards. *Pedicles* clothed with stellate fascicles of short stiff hairs. *Perianthium* clothed with close pressed hairs, some of which are in fascicles, and are slightly spreading: split on the front side for the exclusion of the style, the points rolled backwards, tube bearded inside; the two upper laciniæ longest; at first all

connected, afterwards split up to the bend. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the hollow points of the laciniæ: *anthers* two-lobed: *pollen* straw-coloured. *Ovarium* sessile, densely clothed with long white hairs. *Style* purple, densely hairy, at first bent like a bow, until the stigma is fertilized by the pollen, which then becomes loosened and ascends. *Stigma* bent a little backward, oblique, depressed, convex in the centre, of a glossy green colour, inclosed in the hollow points of the perianthium until the anthers burst and discharge their pollen, which then makes more room and sets it at liberty.

The present pretty plant is a native of the neighbourhood of Sydney in New South Wales, and has been frequently introduced to our collections, but has never become very common, as it is rather more tender than some of the other species. It is nearly related to *G. acuminata*, but the leaves in that species are taper-pointed, instead of being blunt, besides other distinctions; that is also a much more free growing plant than the present.

Our drawing was made at the Nursery of Mr. Colvill, in the King's-road, Chelsea, last Summer, where we observed it in bloom at various times, from April to August. It requires the protection of a good Greenhouse in Winter, and thrives best in a mixture of light turf loam, peat, and sand, the greater portion being of sandy peat. Ripened cuttings, taken off at a joint, and planted in sand under hand-glasses, strike root freely.



1. The two upper laciniæ of the Perianthium, with the Stamens inserted in their points.
2. The two lower ones, also with the Stamens inserted in their points.
3. Ovarium clothed with long hairs, terminated by the purple hairy Style, and large convex Stigma.



39

Pub by C. Eddy, May 16, 1828.

PATERSONIA longiscapa.

*Long-scaped Patersonia.**Linnean Class and Order. MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.**Natural Order. IRIDEÆ. Brown prodr. p. 303.**PATERSONIA. Supra fol. 15.*

P. longiscapa, stigmate serrulato deflexo, stylo articulato, spathis multifloris, perianthii laciiniis interioribus inconspicuis, scapo filiformi longissimo, foliis linearibus convexiusculis striatis glaucis, marginibus carinâque baseos nudis.

Patersonia glauca. Sims Botan. magaz. 2677. excl. synon.

A tufted perennial herbaceous plant, producing numerous offsets at the root, which are purple at the base, and smooth. *Leaves* distichous, very long and narrow, linear, acute, slightly convex, striated, smooth and glaucous, the margins and keel near the base quite smooth, in our plants about 16 inches in length. *Scape* erect, a little compressed, smooth, nearly two feet high. *Spatha* terminal, 2-valved, very rigid and cartilaginous, of a brownish purple colour, not regularly striated, smooth, inside of a glossy purple, several flowered. *Flowers* bright blue, tinged with purple, each surrounded at the base by a membranaceous acute bracte. *Perianthium* petal-like, with a long slender tube and a 6-parted limb: *tube* nearly cylindrical, pale flesh-coloured, the upper part white, hairy at the base, and smooth upwards, above an inch long: *limb* 6-parted, the 3 outer laciiniæ roundly ovate, concave, with an inconspicuous point, regularly spreading, with a dark vein up the centre of each, and striated with numerous slender stripes, which are scarcely darker than the other part: 3 inner laciiniæ erect, or the points slightly reflexed, very small, hid by the large ones, narrowly lanceolate, acute, broadest at the base. *Stamens* 3, inserted in the mouth of the tube: *filaments* connected into a tube about half their length, the upper part spreading, inserted in the base of the anthers: *pollen* pale yellow. *Ovarium*

pubescent. *Style* smooth, very slender, extending beyond the stamens, jointed a little above the tube, the upper part a little thickened. *Stigmas* 3, flat, broadly wedge-shaped, serrulate, the points slightly bent downwards.

The present handsome and abundant flowering species, is generally confused with *P. glauca* in our collections, but is readily distinguished from that species by its long scapes and jointed style; we have given it the name proposed by Dr. Sims, who suspected it to be different from *P. glauca*.

Our drawing was made from plants at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton, where they were raised from seeds sent by Mr. W. Baxter, who collected them on the South Coast of New Holland. It is a very free growing plant, and nearly hardy, requiring nothing but the covering of a mat, or a little hay or straw thrown over it in severe frosty weather: a plant of it has been growing in a warm border of our garden all the Winter, without sustaining the least injury; it succeeds well in any light sandy soil, or a mixture of light turf, loam, peat, and sand, will suit it very well; it is readily increased by dividing at the root, or by seeds, which are sometimes produced.



1. One of the bracts that encloses the flower. 2. Tube of the perianthium divested of the three large segments. 3. The three small taper-pointed segments. 4. The three Stamens connected at the base. 5. The pubescent Ovarium. 6. The jointed Style. 7. The three Stigmas.



CHORIZEMA rhombea.

*Variable-leaved Chorizema.**Linnean Class and Order.* DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*Natural Order.* LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.

Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ.—Tribus I. SOPHOREÆ. Supra fol. 5.

CHORIZEMA. *Calyx* semi-5-fidus bilabiatus, labio superiore bifido, inferiore 3-partito. *Corolla* carinâ ventricosâ alis breviore. *Stylus* brevis uncinatus. *Stigma* obliquum obtusum. *Legumen* ventricosum 1-loculare polyspermum sessile aut subses-sile.—*Suffrutices Australasici.* *Folia alterna simplicia sinuato-dentata aut integra.* DC. prodr. 2. p. 102.

C. rhombea, ramis elongatis virgatis diffuso-procumbentibus sericeo-pilosis, foliis integrermis planis mucronatis: inferioribus rhombeo-orbiculatis: summis elliptico-lanceolatis, racemis paucifloris, leguminibus magnis oblongis reticulatis.

Chorizema rhombea. Brown Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 3. p. 9. DC. prodr. 2. p. 103. Spreng. syst. 2. p. 349. Swt. hort. brit. p. 108.

A small suffruticose plant, very much branched: *branches* trailing, the points ascending, spreading round in all directions to a great length if allowed, very slender, cylindrical, thinly clothed with prostrate white hairs, which are close pressed to the stem. *Leaves* very variable, flat or sometimes very slightly revolute at the margin, underneath reticulately veined, and thinly clothed with close pressed white hairs, most plentiful on the nerves; lower ones broadly ovate, obtuse, rhomboidally-orbiculat or oblong, others obovate, elliptic, elliptically lanceolate, or lanceolately linear, scarcely acute. *Petioles* very short, pubescent. *Stipules* subulate, broader at the base. *Racemes* terminal and axillary, few-flowered. *Flowers* orange-coloured, the wings darker. *Peduncles* thinly clothed with close pressed hairs. *Pedicles* smooth and glossy. *Bractes* subulate, two a little below the calyx, and one at the base of the pedicle. *Calyx* smooth, 2-lipped: upper lip slightly bifid, the laciniæ rounded: lower lip 3-parted, the laciniæ broadly lanceolate, scarcely acute. *Vexillum* very broad and flat, notched in the centre, the lobes

rounded, of a light orange colour, with a yellow spot at the base, encircled by a darker ring. *Alæ* or *wings* broadly spatulate, slightly eared near the base, dark copper-coloured. *Keel* much shorter than the wings, ventricose, obtuse, notched at the point, pale straw-coloured, slightly eared above the unguis. *Stamens* 10, distinct: *filaments* smooth, ascending, unequal in length, attached to the back of the anthers, which are two-lobed: *pollen* pale yellow. *Ovarium* slightly pedicled, sericeous. *Style* short, smooth, uncinate. *Stigma* oblique, blunt. *Pod* large, inflated, reticulately veined and clothed with close-pressed hairs; the one that we examined contained twenty-four seeds, which are kidney-shaped, smooth, and glossy.

This beautiful little plant is a native of the south-west coast of New Holland; the plants from which our drawing was made were raised at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, from seeds sent home by Mr. W. Baxter; the plants first produced a few flowers in the Autumn of 1826, and began flowering again in April last, and continued to bloom the greater part of the Summer, and ripened their seeds; they require the protection of a good Greenhouse in Winter, or their young shoots are liable to be killed with the damp or too much cold. The best situation for this species in Winter is on an airy shelf, where it will make a handsome appearance in Spring, with its branches hanging down in full bloom. A light sandy soil suits it best, or an equal mixture of turf, loam, peat, and sand, is a very proper compost for it; and it will require but little room, as a small pot will suit it best, so that it will be a desirable Greenhouse plant, and may be increased from seeds, which appear to ripen plentifully.

The generic name was given by M. Labillardiere, and is derived from $\chi\omega\omega\varsigma$ a dance, and $\zeta\eta\mu\alpha$ a punishment or injury, the leaves of the species known to him being spiny, which would occasion pain or inconvenience to the naked footed dancers of that country.



1. Calyx. 2. Vexillum. 3. The two Wings. 4. Keel spread open. 5. The 10 Stamens. 6. Ovarium, terminated by the uncinate Style and oblique blunt Stigma. 7. The reticulated Pod.



— 100. — *Stachys* (H. *Eucommia*) *hirsuta* L.

POMADERRIS discolor.

Two-coloured Leaved Pomaderris.

Linnean Class and Order. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. RHAMNEÆ. Brown gen. rem. p. 22.

Calycis tubus ovario adhærens, lobi aestivatione valvati numero definiti 4-5. *Petala* totidem, (rarissime 0), lobis calycinis alterna, sæpè squamiformia limbo concavo. *Stamina* tot quot petala, iis opposita, sepalis nempè alterna. *Antheræ* biloculares. *Ovarium* nunc totum calyci adnatum, nunc imâ basi aut ad medium adhærens, 2-4-loculare, loculis 1-ovulatis. *Stylus* 1. *Stigmata* 2-4. *Pericarpium* sæpiùs indehiscens baccatum drupaceum samaroideumve, rariùs capsulare; semina erecta, arillo destituta. *Albumen* nullum aut sæpiùs carnosum. *Embryo* rectus, axilis, radiculâ inferâ, cotyledonibus subfoliaceis.—*Frutices*, aut arbusculæ. *Folia* simplicia, alterna, rassisimè opposita, sæpè stipulacea. *Flores* parvi sæpiùs subvirescentes.

Ordo affinis Celastrineis, sed sepalis aestivatione valvatis nec imbricatis, staminibus petalis oppositis nec alternis, et ovario plus minus adhærente distinctus. Accedit etiam aestivatione calycis ad Byttneriaceas, habitu florum ad Sapoteas, sed staminum insertione distinguitur. DC. prodr. 2. p. 19.

POMADERRIS. *Calyx* semiadhærens 5-fidus. *Petala* 5 squamiformia concava, rarius 0. *Stamina* lobis calycinis alterna iisque breviora, in petalorum cavitate juniora abscondita. *Discus* nullus. *Stylus* brevissimus triquetus. *Stigmata* 3. *Capsula* 3-cocca, 3-sperma, coccus interne planiusculis foramine maximo per membranam tenuem tardiùs solutam clauso instructis. *Semina* erecta.—*Arbusculæ aut Frutices* è Novâ-Hollandiâ orti, foliis alternis subtùs incanis; *habitus* Ceanothi ad quod genus valde accedit. DC. prodr. 2. p. 33.

P. discolor, cymis subumbellato-corymbosis multifloris incano-velutinis, pilis brevissimis vix manifestis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis acutis supernè glabris subtùs tomento brevissimo albis: margine scabris undulatis subrevolutis, calycibus reflexis.

Pomaderris discolor. DC. prodr. 2. p. 33. Desf. arb. et arbr. 2. p. 383. Swt. hort. brit. add. p. 472.

Ceanothus discolor. Venten. malmais. t. 58. Ræm. et Schult. syst. 5. p. 299.

A handsome growing bushy evergreen Shrub: *branches* spreading, very slightly angular, densely clothed with a short close rusty pubescence, so close and short that the hairs are scarcely perceptible. *Leaves* ovately lanceolate or oblong, acute, of a dark glossy green on the upper side, underneath clothed with a very short close-pressed white tomentum, the midrib clothed with longer and more loose pubescence, brown towards the base, nerves pinnately branched, also clothed with a short tomentum; margins slightly revolute, shortly undulate, very rough, occasioned by small horny tubercles along the margins. *Petioles* clothed with a short rusty tomentum, about 5 times shorter than the leaves. *Stipules* lanceolate, acute, soon turning brown and

dropping off. *Cyme of Flowers* terminal, the lower divisions of which are in the axils of the upper leaves. *Flowers* numerous, pale yellow. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* clothed with little fascicles of short hairs, so short as not to be perceptible without the aid of a lens. *Bractes* oblong, obtuse, fringed, deciduous. *Calyx* turbinate, 5-cleft, clothed outside with a short tomentum: laciniae ovate, scarcely acute, keeled on the upper side, reflexed. *Petals* 5, scale like, inserted between the laciniae of the calyx: lamina cordately spatulate, concave, denticulate, with a very slender unguis. *Stamens* 5, opposite to the petals, and before expansion enclosed in the lamina. *filaments* smooth, *anthers* versatile. *Ovarium* pubescent. *Style* about the length of the stamens, triquetrous, cleft a little below the stigmas. *Stigmas* 3, capitate, slightly fimbriate.

Our drawing of this handsome shrub, was made from a plant about ten feet high, in the Conservatory of J. J. Angerstein, Esq. of Woodlands, near Blackheath, last Spring. We have not had an opportunity of comparing it with the figure in Ventenat's *Jardin de la Malmaison*, but it agrees precisely with every part of the description, and we have examined the specimens of Sieber in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium, and find our plant to be his *P. malifolia*, which is quoted by M. Decandolle as belonging to *P. discolor*; as is also Sieber's *P. discolor*; but that, in our opinion, is a distinct species; the flowers in Mr. Lambert's specimens being more than double the size, and the leaves larger and blunter, even more different in appearance than from *P. intermedia*; there are several nearly related species, all of them free growing, and handsome flowering plants, and only require to be sheltered from the severe frost, so that they make desirable plants for the Conservatory or Greenhouse, and would survive against a wall in the open air with the protection of a mat in severe frost; an equal mixture of light sandy loam and peat is a proper soil for them; and young cuttings, planted under bell-glasses, in sand, will strike root, or they may be raised from seeds.

The genus was named by Labillardiere, and is derived from *πωμα*, a lid or cover, and *δερμίς*, a membrane, from the membranaceous lid of the capsule.

1. Flower magnified, with the bracte at the base of the pedicel. 2. The same spread open, showing the 5 parted calyx, with the 5 squamiform Petals alternate with the lobes, also the five Stamens. The pubescent Ovarium terminated by the Style and 3 Stigmas.



Pl. 42. S. R. Gray 1852. *Acacia*, type 7. 1852.

ACACIA lunata.

Lunate-leaved Acacia.

Linnean Class and Order. POLYGAMIA MONOCIA.

Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.

Subordo III. seu Ordinis.—Tribus VIII. MIMOSÆ. DC. l. c. 2. p. 424.

ACACIA. Supra fol. 6.

Sect. I. Foliis deformatis, nempè: foliolis sæpiùs præsertim in plantâ adultâ abortivis, petiolis dilatatis filiformibus in Phyllodia nempè mutatis. PHYLLODINEÆ. DC. l. c. 2. p. 448.

§. 2. Capitato-racemosæ, floribus nempè in capitula globosa collectis, capitulis secùs pedunculum axillare racemosis.—*Stipulæ omnium subnullæ aut inermes.*

A. *lunata*, phyllodiis dimidiato-oblongis subfalcatis basi angustatis mucrone calloso oblique terminatis infrà medium ad latum convexius glandulâ minutâ instructis, ramisque glabris, capitulorum racemis phyllodio longioribus. DC. prodr. 2. p. 452-453.

Acacia lunata. Lodd. bot. cab. 384. Swt. hort. brit. p. 101. Spreng. syst. veg. 3. p. 135.

Sieb. pl. exs. nov. holl. n. 461.

Acacia brevifolia. Lodd. bot. cab. 1235.

Stem shrubby, with long slender branches, scarcely strong enough to support their weight when loaded with flowers: *branches* slightly angular, smooth, punctate. *Leaves* glaucous, varying on different plants, from half an inch to an inch in length, more or less falcate, sometimes quite lunate, others very slightly so, narrowing to the base, and broader towards the point, one-nerved, terminating obliquely with a callous mucro, on the upper edge near the base is a small brown gland, below which it is fringed with short glandular hairs. *Petioles* short and thick. *Flowers* golden yellow, almond-scented, fertile and barren intermixed. *Racemes* longer than the leaves, each producing several heads of flowers. *Peduncles* rigid, smooth, punctate. *Pedicles* smooth, with a short brown bracte at the base of each. *Heads* generally 4 or 5-flowered. *Calyx* shallowly 5-toothed. *Petals* 5, ovate, erect or slightly spreading. *Stamens* numerous: *filaments* and *anthers* bright yellow. *Ova-*

rium smooth. *Style* smooth, a little longer than the stamens. *Stigma* a simple point.

This beautiful species is one of the most variable plants in the genus, scarcely any two of them raised from seeds being alike. Mr. Loddiges has figured the short broad-leaved one, as a different species, under the name of *A. brevifolia*, but this is the most common state of the species, and we have frequently raised that and his *A. lunata* out of the same pod of seed, besides others, intermediate between the two, and of various other shapes; the size of the heads of flowers also vary considerably on the different plants. We have examined numerous fine native specimens of this species in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium, some of which were received from Sieber, so that we are certain of our plant being the *A. lunata* of Decandolle. In the native specimens we observe the same variation as in the cultivated plants.

Our drawing was made last Spring from a fine plant in the select collection of the Comtesse de Vandes, at Bayswater; the plant was intermediate between the two extreme states of the species, three or four other plants of it were in flower at the same time, and all of them differed either in leaf or flower: it is a native of Van Diemen's Island, and from seeds received from thence, we have frequently raised it, so that it must be pretty hardy, and will most likely succeed well by the side of a wall on a warm border, to be protected with a mat in severe frosty weather; there is not a more beautiful species in this numerous division of the genus, and nothing can appear more lovely than it is, when loaded with its bright yellow, almond-scented flowers; a mixture of sandy loam and peat suits it very well; and young cuttings, planted in pots of sand, under bell-glasses, will strike root; it also produces seeds occasionally.



1. Calyx. 2. The 5 Petals and Stamens. 3. Ovarium terminated by the long slender Style and simple Stigma.



HAKEA linearis.*Linear-leaved Hakea.*

Linnean Class and Order. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*Natural Order.* PROTEACEÆ. *Brown Linn. trans.* 10. p. 46.

Tribus II. FRUCTUS DEHISCENS.—A. UNILOCULARIS.

HAKEA. *Supra* fol. 27.Sect. III. Folia omnia plana.—A. *Folia aliqua v. omnia dentata v. incisa.*

H. linearis, foliis lanceolato-linearibus spinuloso-pauci-dentatis integerrimisque aeniis impunctatis, ramis pedunculoque communi glabris, fasciculis terminalibus axillaribusque, capsulis bicalcaratis compressiusculis. *Brown. Linn. trans.* 10. p. 183. *Prodr.* 1. p. 384.

Hakea linearis. *Ræm. et Schult. syst.* 3. p. 423. *Spreng. syst.* 1. p. 479. *Swt. hort. brit.* p. 349.

A handsome bushy evergreen Shrub: *branches* rather slender, smooth and glossy, tinged with purple, nodding a little towards the points. *Leaves* sessile, alternate, lanceolately linear, flat, smooth, not punctate, terminated with a sharp spine, some quite entire, but the greater part toothed on each side with a few distant red spiny teeth, of a bright green colour, sometimes slightly glaucous, red at the base. *Flowers* white, slightly scented like Hawthorn, in many flowered fascicles, both axillary and terminal, at the base of which are some deciduous, ovate, concave, blunt bractes, that are generally dropped off, before the expansion of the flowers. *Peduncles* smooth. *Pedicles* in pairs, smooth and glossy, white. *Perianthium* of four nearly equal leaflets, the two lower ones rather longest, spathulate, with hollow points, which are reflexed. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the hollow points of the perianthium. *Ovarium* smooth and glossy. *Style* smooth, white, reflexed at the point. *Stigma* a little oblique, dilated at the base, the point convex, enclosed in the hollow points of the perianthium before expansion.

Our drawing of this pretty Shrub, was made in September last, at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay at Clapton, where it flow-



Tubby J Ridgway 169. 1828

SPHENOTOMA gracilis.

*Slender Sphenotoma.***Linnean Class and Order.** PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order.** EPACRIDEÆ. *Brown prodr.* p. 535.**Subordo II.** *Ovarii loculi polyspermi. Pericarpium capsulare.*

SPHENOTOMA. *Calyx* bibracteatus. *Corolla* hypocrateiformis, tubo gracili : *fauce* coarctatâ ; *limbo* 5-partito obtusissimo, patenti, imberbi. *Stamina* epipetala. *Squamulæ* 5, hypogynæ. *Capsula* placentis ab apice columnæ centralis pendulis, solutis.—*Frutices, ramis* dum denudatis annulatis. *Folia imbricata, basibus cucullatis, semivaginantibus.* *Spica simplex, bracteis subtendentibus persistentibus.*

S. gracilis, ramis floriferis spicâ ovatâ multoties longioribus, foliis caulinis subulato-lanceolatis patulis recurvis : rameis appressis. *Brown prodr.* p. 556. sub *Dracophyllum*.

Dracophyllum gracile. Ræm. et Schult. syst. 4. p. 386. Botan. magaz. 2678.

Epacris gracilis. Poir. encycl. bot. supp. 2. p. 556. Spreng. syst. 1. p. 629.

A small branching evergreen Heath-like Shrub, of the habit of SPRENGELIA : *branches* long and slender, erect or ascending, thickly clothed with leaves, the leafy stems hairy ; the flowering ones smooth. *Leaves* recurved, cucullate at the base and sheathing the stem, leaving scars on it when they drop off : those on the main branches subulately lanceolate, taper-pointed, smooth on the upper side and hairy underneath, the margins fringed with long hairs : those on the flowering branches shorter, broader, and smooth, striate : on the flower-stem or peduncle they are lanceolate, taper-pointed, broad at the base, and pressed close to the stem. *Flowers* white, terminal, in a close ovate spike, very sweet-scented. *Bractes* two, at the base of the calyx, about half the length of the leaf that supports it ; striate, and very hairy. *Calyx* of 5 sepals, that are lanceolate, acute, hairy, striate, the points marcescent. *Corolla* tubular ; limb spreading, saucer-shaped, the edges a little crumpled ; mouth nearly closed : tube slender, about the length of the calyx. *Stamens* 5, inserted in the tube : *filaments* short, attached to

the back of the anthers. *Ovarium* pubescent, 5-celled. *Style* smooth, thickening upwards. *Stigma* capitate, slightly two-lobed.

For the opportunity of giving so fine a figure of this elegant plant, we are obliged to Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury-hill, who sent us fine specimens of it in full bloom in July last, and in whose collection it was first raised from seed. It is a native of the South coast of New Holland, and is a valuable acquisition to our Greenhouses, both from its beauty and the delightful fragrance of its flowers. Mr. Brown included it in the genus *DRACOPHYLLUM*, but made it with two other nearly related species a distinct section or subgenus, to which he gave a proper name, which we have adopted; and as they are so very different both in habit and character from the true species of *DRACOPHYLLUM*, we have thought it best to give them as a distinct genus.

The present species requires the same treatment as *SPRENGELIA* and *EPACRIS*, to be potted in sandy peat soil, the pots to be well drained with potsherds that the wet may pass off readily, as nothing is more injurious to them than to be sodden with moisture: young cuttings, planted in pots of sand, under a bell-glass in Autumn, will strike root readily.

The generic name is derived from *σφηνω*, to connect or bind together, and *τομος*, a slice or section.



1. The two Bractes, with a leaf at the base. 2. Calyx. 3. Tube of the Corolla spread open to show the insertion of the 5 Stamens. 4. The pubescent Ovarium, terminated by the Style and slightly two-lobed Stigma.



HAKEA ferruginea.

Rusty-stemmed Hakea.

*Linnean Class and Order. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. PROTEACEÆ. Brown Linn. trans. 10. p. 46.**Tribus II. FRUCTUS DEHISCENS.—A. UNILOCULARIS.**HAKEA. Supra fol. 43.**Sect. III. Folia omnia plana.*

H. ferruginea, foliis sessilibus elliptico-oblongis triplinervibus mucronatis margine cartilagineis crenulatis : adultis glabris : junioribus ramulisque dense ferrugineo-tomentosis, bracteis deciduis striatis, perianthiis glabris.

A stout growing bushy evergreen Shrub : *branches* erect or a little spreading, flexuose, clothed with a dense wool when young, but that wears off by age. *Leaves* sessile, or sometimes with a very short footstalk, elliptically oblong, bluntish, but terminated with a short horny mucro, triply-nerved, the nerves more or less branched, margins cartilaginous and reddish, notched here and there, or crenated, the notches very shallow ; the young leaves clothed with a dense wool, which wears off by age, they then become quite smooth. *Flowers* white, slightly fragrant, in close many-flowered tufts in the axils of the leaves. *Bractes* ovate, acute, concave, striated, deciduous. *Pedicles* short, smooth and glossy. *Perianthium* of four irregular leaflets, reflexed at the points, smooth and glossy, two back ones shortest. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the hollow points of the leaflets. *Ovarium* smooth, pedicled. *Style* smooth, the points slightly reflexed. *Stigma* club-shaped, enclosed in the points of the perianthium before expansion.

Our drawing was taken last Summer from fine specimens communicated to us, from the collection of Robert Barclay, Esq. where it was raised from seeds received from New Holland ; it appears to be a nondescript species, as we do not find any description that agrees with it ; it is nearest related to *H. elliptica*,

but differs considerably in habit and the form of the leaves. It is a very free and abundant bloomer, and thrives well in an equal mixture of light turf loam, peat, and sand, with the pots well drained at the bottom, that they may not become sodden with too much moisture. Ripened cuttings, planted under hand-glasses, in sand, in a cool situation, will strike root freely.

1. One of the Bracts. 2. A Flower divested of the Style, to show the four leaflets of the Perianthium with the anther inserted into the point of each. Ovarium, terminated by the Style and clavate Stigma.



LECHENAULTIA *oblata*.*Oblate-flowered Lechenaultia.***Linnean Class and Order.** PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order.** GOODENOVIÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 573.**Tribus I. Semina indefinita.****LECHENAULTIA.** *Supra fol. 26.***Sect. I. Fruticuli ericifolii.** *Flores axillares v. terminales.* *Capsula valvata.* *Semina cubica.*

L. *oblata*, floribus axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis ebracteatis subnutantibus, corollis bilabiatis extus hirsuto-pubescentibus: labio superiore biloba: inferiore tripartita; laciniis oblati, filamentis tomentoso-pubescentibus.

Lechenaultia oblata. *Supra fol. 26.*

Lechenaultia formosa. *Sims Botan. magaz.* 2600. *excl. synonym.*

A pretty little suffrutescent Heath-like bush, much branched: *branches* slender, erect or more or less spreading, scarcely pubescent, glossy, tinged with purple. *Leaves* numerous, scattered, spreading, the points more or less reflexed, sessile, very succulent, convex on both sides, blunt, slightly tapering to the base, glaucous, slightly pubescent when young. *Bractes* none. *Flowers* solitary, axillary and terminal, yellow or orange-coloured, sometimes tinged with scarlet, at first erect, afterwards becoming a little nodding. *Calyx* of 5 sepals, the sepals succulent, straight, spreading, smooth, lanceolately linear, acute, sharply keeled at the back, purple at the base. *Corolla* tubular, two-lipped; *tube* split longitudinally at the back, but united at the point, copper-coloured, thickly clothed with a short hairy pubescence, which is at first pressed close to the tube, but afterwards becomes spreading, densely bearded inside at the base; *upper lip* concave inwards, terminated with a sharp mucrone at the point, two-lobed, the lobes occasioned by the broad wing: *lower lip* three-parted, the laciniæ broadly winged, broader than long, obcordate; the points within the hollow, and mucronate; the wings sometimes toothed with one or two

teeth, but sometimes entire. *Stamens* 5, distinct, about half the length of the style: *filaments* clothed with a short woolly down. *Style* purple, glossy, clothed about the middle with glandular hairs. *Stigma* enclosed betwixt a two-lipped Indusium; one lip bearded with long hairs, the other smooth. *Ovarium* below the calyx, 5-angular, furrowed between the angles, dark purple, smooth, at first erect, afterwards a little recurved with the weight of the flower.

Our drawing of this handsome plant was made from a specimen kindly sent to us by Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury-hill, where it was raised from seeds received from New Holland, at the same time as *L. formosa*; it is readily distinguished from that species by the hairy tube of the corolla, by the two-lobed upper lip, and the broader segments of the lower one; the flower is altogether larger, and more inclined to yellow, and the plant of rather stronger growth. It is a very desirable plant for the Greenhouse, being nearly always in flower, and of free growth, thriving well in a mixture of light turf loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings root freely, planted under bell-glasses or hand-glasses, so that it is readily increased.



1. Ovarium terminated by the 5 Sepals. 2. Tube of Corolla spread open, to show the dense beard at the base. 3. The 5 Stamens. 4. Ovarium divested of the Calyx and Corolla, and terminated by the Style and Stigma. 5. Style hairy about the middle, with a side view of the Stigma.



Pl. 44. *G. Ostrya* (L.) Scandol. Fl. 577.

LEUCOPOGON lanceolatus.*Spear-leaved Leucopogon.**Linnean Class and Order.* PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*Natural Order.* EPACRIDEÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 535.

Subordo I. STYPHELIÆ. Ovarii loculi monospermi. Pericarpium clausum, rard capsulare (?)

LEUCOPOGON. *Calyx* bibracteatus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis, limbo patenti, longitudinaliter barbato. *Filamenta* inclusa. *Ovarium* 2-5-loculare. *Drupa* baccata v. exsuccea, nunc crustacea.—*Frutices* sapè humiles. *Folia* sparsa, quandoque interrupto-conferta. *Flores* spicati, axillares v. terminales. *Discus* hypogynus cyathiformis, sublobatus, raro nullus. *Brown prodr.* 541.Sect. I. *Spicæ axillares, multifloræ. Drupa baccata.*

L. lanceolatus, spicis subnutantibus aggregatis 10-15-floris, foliis linear-lanceolatis acutis muticis planis 3-5-nervibus multistriatis subtus glaucescentibus, ramulis glabris.

Leucopogon lanceolatus. *Brown prodr.* 541. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 1. p. 323.* *Ræm. et Schult. syst.* 4. p. 474.

Styphelia lanceolata. *Smith new holl.* 49. excl. synonym. *Pers. syn.* 1. p. 174. *Spreng. syst.* 1. p. 657.

Styphelia parviflora. *Andr. reposit.* t. 287.

Styphelia gnidium. *Vent. malm.* t. 23. *Pers. syn.* 1. p. 174. *Poir. enc. meth.* 7. p. 486. n. 10.

A small branching upright evergreen Shrub: *branches* slender, smooth, well clothed with leaves. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, linearly or narrowly lanceolate, acute, but not mucronate, flat, generally 3-nerved, except a few of the largest, which are 5-nerved, striated with numerous lines, of a pale green on the upper side, and slightly glaucous underneath. *Flowers* white, sweet-scented. *Spikes* axillary, and terminal, a little nodding, aggregate, 10 to 15-flowered. *Peduncles* smooth, purple. *Bractæ* smooth, ovate, concave, scarcely acute, 2 embracing the calyx, and one clasping it at the base. *Calyx* 5-parted, smooth; *laciniæ* ovate, concave, with thin white membranaceous margins. *Corolla* funnel-form; tube short, inflated: limb 5-cleft, the *laciniæ* about half the length of the tube, linear,

acute, revolute at the points, densely bearded with white hairs. *Stamens* 5, inserted in the mouth of the tube, and alternate with the laciniae: *filaments* very short, included: *anthers* linear, exserted. *Germen* smooth, slightly conical. *Style* smooth, tapering upwards, included in the tube. *Stigma* slightly capitate.

This handsome bushy Shrub is a native of the neighbourhood of Port Jackson, New South Wales, and is well deserving a place in the Greenhouse, where it makes a fine appearance in February and March, when covered with its elegant spikes of sweet-scented white flowers; it is a hardy Greenhouse Shrub, only requiring protection from frost, and thriving well in a mixture of light turf loam, peat, and sand, with the pots well drained at the bottom, that the wet may pass off readily: young cuttings, planted in pots of sand, under bell-glasses, strike root freely; as soon as rooted, they will require to be potted off singly, in small pots, and to be protected under frames or a hand-glass for a few days, until they have begun to root afresh; they must then be hardened to the air by degrees.

Our drawing was made from a plant covered with flowers, at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton, last Spring, and we observed it in full bloom again in February and March last.

The generic name is derived from *λευκος*, white, and *πώγων*, a beard; the limb of the corolla being bearded with white.



1. Flower, showing the Bracts at the base. 2. Calyx. 3. Corolla spread open, to show the insertion of the 5 Stamens. 4. Stamen detached, to show the insertion of the filament to the anther. 5. The Ovarium, terminated by the Style and Stigma.



BORONIA *alata.*
Winged-leaved Boronia.

Linnean Class and Order. OCTANDRIA (raro TETRANDIA) MONOGYNIA.
Natural Order. RUTACEÆ. DC. prodr. 1. p. 709.

Tribus I. DIOSMEÆ. Petala 3-5 à basi libera, æqualia et corollam regularem constituentia. Semina albuminosa.

BORONIA. Supra fol. 19.

B. alata, foliis impari-pinnatis 3-5-jugis; rachi nervisque subtus pilosis: foliolis ellipticis crenatis margine revolutis, pedunculis dichotomis subtrifloris, bracteis fimbriatis.

Boronia alata. Smith Linn. trans. 8. p. 283. DC. prodr. 1. p. 721. Spreng. syst. 2. p. 215. Swt. hort. brit. add. p. 471.

A handsome strong-growing upright evergreen Shrub, or small Tree, much branched: *branches* opposite, crossing each other, or decussate, quadrangular, smooth, or hairy when young, glossy, and more or less tinged with purple. *Leaves* scented like ripe fruit, opposite, pinnate, and terminated by an odd leaflet, the rachis winged: *leaflets* three to five pair, sessile, the lower pair petiolate and ternate on the largest leaves, elliptic or elliptically lanceolate, scarcely acute, slightly notched at the margins, which are a little revolute, thickly covered with small glandular dots, which occasions a roughness, of a dark glossy green, and smooth on the upper side and paler underneath; the rachis and nerves of the leaflets more or less hairy, also the young part of the branches. *Petioles* winged, furrowed on the upper side, more or less hairy. *Flowers* red, tipped with green. *Peduncles* in the axils of the leaves, forked, more or less tinged with purple. *Bracts* at the base of the pedicles small, succulent, blunt, broadest at the base, more or less fimbriate. *Pedicles* slender, purplish, thickening a little towards the calyx. *Calyx* 4-cleft, persistent, the segments short, spreading, rather succulent, broadish at the base, tapering to a blunt subulate point. *Corolla* of four petals, also persistent. *Petals* broadly lanceolate, taper-

pointed, at first green, then becoming red, tipped with green, the nerve in the centre, of the darkest red. *Stamens* 8, *filaments* hispidly hairy, obtuse a little below the insertion of the anther, the anther inserted by the back to a slender short thread. *Carpella* 4, connected into a four-lobed ovary, hairy in the furrows and at the top, terminated by a short purple glossy Style, and capitate Stigma.

Our drawing of this handsome Shrub was made last month, from a plant about six feet high, and branched all the way to the bottom, at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton, where it was raised, we believe, for the first time in this country, from seeds sent home by Mr. W. Baxter. It was first discovered by A. Menzies, Esq. on the West Coast of New Holland, and was described from his specimens in the eighth volume of the Linnean Society's Transactions, by Sir J. E. Smith, the late and much lamented President of that Society.

Several species of this handsome genus have at last been introduced to this country, where the *B. pinnata* was for a long time the only solitary species; there are yet many other species to be introduced, that are already known, and doubtless numerous others that have not been yet discovered. The present species thrives well in a mixture of one third light sandy loam, and two thirds peat, and requires the protection of a Greenhouse or Conservatory in Winter; and young cuttings, planted in sand, under bell glasses, will strike root.



1. Calyx. 2. The eight Stamens, every other one shortest. 3. Stamen more magnified, to show the insertion of the anther. 4. The four celled Carpella, terminated by the Style and capitate Stigma. 5. The same more magnified, to show the hairs in the channels of the Carpella.



Citrus (L.) *limon* (L.) *var.* *limon*

ACACIA myrtifolia.

*Myrtle-leaved Acacia.**Linnean Class and Order.* POLYGAMIA MONOCIA.*Natural Order.* LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.

Subordo III. seu Ordinis. Tribus VIII. MIMOSEÆ. DC. l. c. 2. p. 424.

ACACIA. Supra fol. 6.

Sect. I. Foliis deformatis, nempè: foliolis saepius præsertim in plantâ adultâ abortivis, petiolis dilatatis filiformibus in Phyllodia nempè mutatis. PHYLLODINEÆ. DC. l. c. 2. p. 448.

§. 2. Capitato-racemosæ, floribus nempè in capitula globosa collectis, capitulis secus pedunculum axillarem racemosis.—*Stipulæ omnium subnullæ aut inermes.*

A. *myrtifolia*, phyllodiis oblongo-lanceolatis basi valde attenuatis uninerviis margine antico uniglandulosis, capitulis paucifloris racemosis, floribus quadrifidis. DC. prodr. 1. p. 452. n. 39.

Acacia myrtifolia. Willden. sp. pl. 4. p. 1054. Hort. Kew. ed. 3. p. 462. Suct. hort. brit. p. 102. n. 37. Spreng. syst. 3. p. 135.

Mimosa myrtifolia. Smith nov. holl. t. 15. Curtis botan. magaz. 302.

A handsome evergreen bushy Shrub, with slender smooth branches: *branches* acutely angular or slightly winged, striate, oftentimes pendulous when in bloom, with the weight of the flowers. *Leaves* alternate, spreading, oblong, a little unequal sided, attenuated to both ends, smooth on both sides, the margins thickened, with a gland on the upper edge, at some distance from the base, midrib prominent, from which branch slender veins. *Petioles* very short and thick, generally tinged with red. *Flowers* in axillary racemes, straw-coloured, with yellower anthers, generally fertile, but some few abortive. *Racemes* not so long as the leaves. *Peduncles* angular. *Pedicles* angular, fleshy, thickest near the base, transparent. *Heads* 3-flowered, or very rarely 4-flowered. *Calyx* short, slightly 4-lobed. *Corolla* of 4 petals, at first spreading, afterwards reflexed, oblong, bluntnish. *Stamens* numerous: *filaments* smooth, very slender, straw-coloured: *anthers* very small, yellow. *Ovarium* silky. *Style*

smooth, slender, longer than the stamens. *Stigma* a simple point.

For the opportunity afforded us of giving so fine a figure of this plant, we are obliged to Mr. P. M'Arthur, who sent us fine flowering specimens of it that bloomed in the superb Conservatory of A. Baring, Esq. at the Grange, near Alresford, Hants, where the New Holland and Cape plants, with some from various other countries, are growing with the greatest luxuriance, and make a splendid appearance. The present subject is growing so freely, that it can scarcely be recognised as the same species, when seen stunted in a small pot in the Greenhouse; it makes a very desirable plant for the Conservatory or Greenhouse, being an abundant bloomer, and its flowers are fragrant; it is also hardy enough to endure our Winters against a wall, with the protection of a mat in severe weather, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings root readily, planted in sand under bell-glasses, and placed on a gentle heat.



1. Calyx.
2. Corolla.
3. Fertile Flower, showing the Ovarium and Style.
4. Sterile Flower, containing only Stamens, without any Ovarium or Style.



STYPHELIA viridiflora.

*Green-flowered Styphelia.***Linnean Class and Order. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.****Natural Order. EPACRIDEÆ. Brown. prodr. 1. p. 537.****Subordo I. STYPHELIAÆ.** Ovarii loculi monospermi. Pericarpium clausum, raro capsulare (?)

STYPHELIA. *Calyx* bracteis 4 pluribusve. *Corolla* elongato-tubulosa; *tubo* intus juxta basin fasciculis 5 villorum: *limbo* laciniis revolutis, barbatis. *Filamenta* exserta. *Ovarium* 5-loculare. *Drupa* subexsueca, putamine osseo, solido.—*Fructices* erecti v. adscendentes, ramosi, glabriusculi. *Folia* sparsa, brevissimè petiolata, mucronata. *Flores* axillares, nutantes v. divaricati, speciosi, pedunculis unifloris, raro 2-3-floris. *Squamulæ* hypogynæ 5, distinctæ, raro connatae. Brown prodr. p. 537.

S. viridiflora, foliis obovato-oblongis obtusis mucronulatis planis suprà lævibus marginè parùm scabris floribusque divaricatis. Brown l. c. p. 537. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 1. p. 322.

Styphelia viridis. Andr. reposit. 312. Ræm. et Schult. syst. 4. p. 468. Spreng. syst. veg. 1. p. 655.

A small upright evergreen branching Shrub: *branches* slightly pubescent. *Leaves* numerous, alternate, sessile, divaricately spreading, oblong or obovately oblong, bluntish, but tipped with a sharp mucro, flat, or the margins very slightly reflexed, of a smooth green on the upper side, and paler underneath, lined with numerous slender faint lines, the margins a little roughish. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, spreading, or more or less pendulous, green. *Peduncles* short and slender, clothed with short scale-like blunt bractes. *Bractes* 4, surrounding the calyx; the two lower ones short and broad, one of them bluntly rounded, the other acute with two notches near the point, one on each side; two upper ones longer, bluntly rounded. *Calyx* deeply 5-parted, the laciniæ lanceolate, acute, concave, pubescent at the points. *Corolla* tubular, 5-cleft, tube more than twice the length of the calyx, of a glossy light green on the outside, the inside clothed with woolly hairs, and a little above the base is 5 tufts of shaggy down, below which it is smooth: laciniæ revolute or rolled back-

wards, linear, bearded with long hairs. *Stamens* 5, inserted in the tube a little below the mouth, and decurrent down to the base, exserted far beyond the mouth: *filaments* smooth, attached to the back of the anthers, about the middle: *anthers* linear, 1-celled, opening longitudinally: *pollen* pale yellow. *Ovarium* conical, 5-angular, smooth. *Style* smooth, a little longer than the stamens. *Stigma* capitate.

This handsome plant always continues scarce in our collections, as it is very liable to die off, without any apparent cause, as are also the other species of the genus. We find it succeed best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; if the loam is heavy, the more quantity of peat is required; but if very light, an equal quantity of each suits it very well; the pots must also be well drained, that the wet may pass off readily, as nothing is more injurious to its health, than being sodden with too much moisture; young cuttings, planted under bell-glasses in sand, are not difficult to strike root.

Our drawing was made from a plant, at the Nursery of Mr. Colvill. It is a very desirable plant for the Greenhouse, as it continues to bloom a good part of the Spring and Summer, and it sometimes ripens its fruit.



1. Calyx divested of the Corolla, showing the Bracts at the base, and the scaly Peduncle. 2. Tube spread open, to show the insertion of the Stamens, the filaments decurrent down the tube. 3. The revolute Limb straightened out, to show the form of the segments. 4. Ovarium, terminated by the Style and capitate Stigma.



Smith del.

Pub by J. Ridgway 169 Piccadilly June 1. 1828.

J. Ridgway

BOSSIÆA ensata.

*Sword-stemmed Bossiaea.**Linnean Class and Order. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.**Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. prodr. 2. p. 93.**Subordo I. PAPILIONACEÆ.—Tribus II. LOTEÆ. Supra fol. 2.**Subtribus I. GENISTÆ. Legumen uniloculare. Stamina sæpissimè monadelphæ.**Folia simplicia aut palmatim trifoliata rariùs pinnata. Caules sæpissimè fruticosi.**BOSSIÆA. Supra fol. 9.*

B. ensata, ramis complanatis linearibus aphyllis, denticulis floriferis, carinâ subnudâ, bracteis superioribus ab inferioribus distantibus pedicello brevioribus. DC. prodr. 2. p. 117.

*Bossiaea ensata. Sieb. pl. exs. nov. holl. n. 434. Swt. hort. brit. add. p. 475.**Bossiaea rufa. Lodd. bot. cab. 1119. nec aliorum.*

A dwarf upright bushy Shrub : *branches* numerous, crowded, branching in all directions, leafy on young plants, but leafless on old flowering ones : young branches flat, linear, nearly equal in breadth throughout, toothed, of a bright green, at first yellowish ; old ones becoming nearly round, but winged. *Flowers* numerous, proceeding singly from the teeth of the branches, yellow marked with a brownish purple. *Pedicles* smooth, producing several bractes at the base, and two about the middle of the pedicle. *Bractes* small, ovate, concave, bluntish, the lower ones smallest. *Calyx* tubular, smooth, two-lipped ; ciliate : upper-lip largest, slightly cleft, the segments broad and blunt : lower-lip three-cleft, the laciniæ ovate, acute, tipped with brown, spreading. *Vexillum* broad, rounded, with a notch in the centre, and a slender unguis tapering to the base, the upper side bright yellow, striated with numerous small lines, with a sort of crescent-shaped brownish purple mark near the base, which extends up through the centre ; back of the same colour, all but near the margins. *Alæ* or *wings* spathulate, concave, with a slender unguis on one side at the base, yellow tinged with brownish purple or copper-colour. *Keel* about the length of or scarcely so long as the wings, notched at the point, blunt and bluntly keeled, brownish purple or dark

copper-coloured, eared on one side at the base, with a slender unguis on the other. *Stamens* 10, connected about half way up with a longitudinal slit on the upper side: *filaments* slender, ascending, unequal in length, attached to the back of the two-lobed anthers. *Ovarum* linear, smooth. *Style* smooth, ascending. *Stigma* a simple point.

The present pretty species is a native of New South Wales, and has been introduced several years to our collections, where it has generally been confused either with *B. Scolopendria* or *B. rufa*, but it is very distinct from both; we have ascertained our plant by comparison with *Sieber's* specimens, preserved in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium. It forms a handsome bushy plant, and is a free bloomer; and when covered with its handsome flowers, makes a splendid appearance, flowering from April to June, and is a very desirable plant for the Greenhouse, being dwarf, and easily cultivated in a small pot; succeeding well in an equal mixture of light turf loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings, planted in pots of sand, and placed under bell-glasses, will strike root readily. Our drawing was made at the Nursery of Mr. Knight, King's-road, Chelsea.



1. Calyx, showing the Bracts on the Pedicle. 2. Vexillum. 3. Wings. 4. Keel.
5. Stamens. 6. Ovarium, terminated by the Style and Stigma.



with

col. by J. C. Ellery, 1880. - received June 1, 1881.

C. B. Willdenow

PIMELEA drupacea.

*Drupe bearing Pimelea.**Linnean Class and Order. DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. THYMELÆÆ. Brown prodr. 358. Supra fol. 7.**PIMELEA. Supra fol. 8.**Sect. II. Folia opposita. Capitulum terminale. Folia floralia rameis subsimilia.*

P. drupacea, foliis ovali-oblongis planis subtus pubescentulis: floralibus capitulo longioribus, perianthii tubo cylindraceo deciduo, drupâ baccatâ. *Brown prodr.* p. 61.
Pimelea drupacea. *Labill. nov. holl.* 1. p. 10. t. 7. *Lodd. bot. cab.* 540. *Ræm. et Schult. syst.* 1. p. 275. *Spreng. syst.* 1. p. 92. *Swt. hort. brit.* p. 352.

An upright evergreen Shrub, with few branches: *branches* a little flattened, particularly near the leaves, clothed with short hairs, most of which are pressed upwards toward the stem. *Leaves* opposite, crossing each other, upper ones longest, ovaly oblong, bluntnish, smooth and bright green on the upper side and slightly pubescent underneath, the margins entire, but slightly fringed, underneath pinnately veined. *Petioles* short, hairy. *Flowers* in a terminal head, from 4 to 10, white, but dying off reddish or blush. *Perianthium* tubular, 4-cleft, hairy: tube short, narrowest at the base; *laciniæ* of the limb spreading, ovate, obtuse. *Stamens* 2, inserted in the mouth of the tube: *filaments* short, smooth: *pollen* yellow. *Ovarium* oval, slightly pubescent, bearded at the point. *Style* smooth, about the length of the tube. *Stigma* capitate.

This pretty plant is a native of Van Diemen's Land; it is not so handsome as *P. decussata* or *P. rosea*, but is, nevertheless, well worth a place in the Greenhouse, as it is a free grower, and when covered with flowers makes a neat appearance, thriving well in a pot of sandy peat soil with a little loam mixed with it,

and is readily increased by seeds, which ripen plentifully; or young cuttings, planted in pots of sand under bell-glasses, will strike root.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Mr. Mackay, of the Clapton Nursery, last Summer.



1. Tube of the Perianthium spread open, to show the insertion of the two Staments. 2. Ovarium, with a little tuft of hairs round the Style, the Style smooth, terminated by a small capitate Stigma.



DRYANDRA formosa.

Splendid Dryandra.

Linnean Class and Order. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. PROTEACEÆ. *Brown Linn. trans.* 10. p. 46.

Tribus II. FRUCTUS DEHISCENS.—B. BILOCULARIS, dissepimento libero, bifido.

DRYANDRA. *Supra* fol. 3 et 22.

D. formosa, foliis elongato-linearibus pinnatifidis : lobis scaleno-triangularibus muticis planis subtus niveis, involucris tomentosis : bracteis interioribus linearis-oblongis, receptaculo paleaceo. *Brown prodr.* 397-398.

Dryandra formosa. *Brown linn. trans.* 10. p. 13. t. 3. *Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 1.* p. 220.

Ræm. et Schult. syst. 3. p. 445. *Spreng. syst.* 1. p. 486.

A stout upright bushy evergreen Shrub, well clothed with branches and leaves : *branches* densely clothed with a soft tomentum, and long soft hairs intermixed. *Leaves* numerous, spreading, rigid, variable in length, from four to nine inches long, pinnatifid, attenuated to the base, and ending in an acute point, hairy when young, but becoming smooth and glossy by age on the upper side, underneath clothed with a close snowy white tomentum : lobes flat and flatly spreading, nearly as broad at the base as long, unequally sided, triangular, acute but not mucronate, two-nerved underneath, the margins slightly recurved towards the point. *Petioles* nearly flat, a little convex on the lower side, dilated at the base, woolly, also clothed and fringed with long hairs. *Flowers* in terminal heads, of a rich orangy brown, very handsome, and scented like ripe apricots. *Involucre* of numerous bractes, outer ones terminated with a leafy point, becoming broad and thickened towards the base, those next the flowers terminated in a sphacelate recurved point, densely tomentose and hairy : inner bractes linearly oblong, acute, also a little reflexed at the points. *Receptacle* chaffy. *Perianthium* deeply 4-parted ; the laciniæ narrow, thickly clothed with long soft hairs : *unguis*

very slender: *lamina* concave, densely clothed with long glossy brown hairs. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the hollow of the *lamina*; *anthers* linear; *pollen* yellow. *Style* smooth and glossy, rigid and of a horny substance, thickest at the base and tapering upwards, straw-coloured. *Stigma* simple, green, ending in scarcely an acute point.

Our drawing of this handsome plant was taken from fine specimens, kindly sent to us, in full flower, by our respected friend, Mr. P. M'Arthur, Gardener to A. Baring, Esq. in whose splendid conservatory at the Grange, it produced its handsome and delightfully fragrant flowers, in May last; the scent of the flowers is delicious, having very much the fragrance of ripe peaches or apricots, and the plant itself forms a fine evergreen bush, the handsome and singular foliage of which always renders it an object of attraction; the plant was first procured from Mr. MacKay, of the Clapton Nursery, and is one of the rarities that was collected by Mr. W. Baxter, on the south coast of New Holland: we believe the present plant is the first of the sort that has yet flowered from his collection. It is, certainly, one of the most desirable plants for the Greenhouse or Conservatory, both from its beauty, and the exquisite fragrance of its flowers. It succeeds well in an equal mixture of light turf, loam, peat, and sand, with the pots well drained with potsherds, that the wet may pass off readily. Ripened cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted in sand, under a hand-glass, in a cool situation, without shortening their leaves, will root readily.



1. One of the outer bracts of the Involucrum, terminated in a leafy point.
2. One of the inner broadish ones. 3. One of the inmost linear ones. 4. Perianthium split on one side, showing the Style escaping in a bent direction. 5. The same spread open, showing the four Stamens in the hollow points of the segments. 6. Style, terminated by a simple green Stigma.



BILLARDIERA scandens.*Climbing Billardiera.**Linnean Class and Order. PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNYIA.**Natural Order. PITTOSSOREÆ. Brown gen. rem. ter. aust. p. 10.*

BILLARDIERA. *Calyx 5-sepalus, sepalis acuminitatis. Petala 5, unguibus margine subconvolutis approximatis. Baccæ ellipsoidea, stylo terminata.—Suffrutices sæpius scandentes, australasici; pedicellis axillaribus 1-2-floris; fructibus edulis. DC. prodr. 1. p. 345.*

B. scandens, ramis scandentibus junioribus villosis, foliis linear-i-oblongis integris undulatis, pedicellis unifloris villosis flore brevioribus, baccis velutinis. *DC. prodr. 1. p. 345.*

Billardiera scandens. Smith new holl. 1. t. 1. Willden. sp. 1. p. 1150. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 2. p. 39. Botan. magaz. 801. Spreng. syst. 1. p. 792.

Labillardiera scandens. Rœm. et Schult. syst. 5. p. 330.

Billardiera canariensis. Wendl. herren. 3. t. 15.

A small slightly climbing evergreen Shrub: *branches* slender, tinged with red, and thickly clothed with villous spreading hairs. *Leaves* alternate, variable, oblong, lanceolate,* or oblongly linear, acute, very much undulate at the edges, hairy on both sides. *Petioles* short, hairy, more or less reddish. *Flowers* solitary, or sometimes in pairs, terminal, pendulous, straw-coloured. *Pedicles* short, hairy. *Bractes* narrowly linear, taper-pointed, hairy, deciduous. *Calyx* of 5 sepals, that are lanceolate, taper-pointed, erect, thickly clothed with villous hairs. *Petals* 5, oblong, acute, reflexed at the points. *Stamens* 5, distinct, inserted on the receptacle, and alternate with the petals; *anthers* blue, or purple. *Ovarium* densely clothed with soft woolly down, terminated by a smooth simple style. *Berry* about the size of a hazel-nut, obtuse at both ends, densely tomentose, full of fleshy pulp, and containing numerous seeds in 4 series.

The present plant forms a small climbing shrub, well adapted for a Conservatory, or Greenhouse, where it is not wanted to

attain a great height; it is one of the very few eatable fruits that are native of New Holland, and is, of itself, not very agreeable to the palate. It succeeds well in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat, and young cuttings, planted in sand, under bell-glasses, strike root readily; it may also be raised from seeds, which are produced in great abundance.

Our drawing was made from a plant at the Nursery of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton, last Summer.

The genus was named by Sir J. E. Smith, the late President of the Linnean Society, in honour of J. J. Labillardiere, the celebrated French Naturalist, who accompanied the expedition in search of La Peyrouse.



1. Calyx. 2. One of the Petals. 3. The five Stamens. 4. The woolly Ovarium, terminated by the smooth Style and simple Stigma.



GREVILLEA acuminata.

*Tapering-pointed Grevillea.**Linnean Class and Order. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**Natural Order. PROTEACEÆ. Brown Linn. trans. 10. p. 46.**Tribus II. FRUCTUS DEHISCENS.—A. UNILOCULARIS.**GREVILLEA. Supra fol. 7.*

Sect. II. PTYCHOCARPA. Folia omnia integerrima. Flores fasciculati v. in racemo abbreviato, floribus superioribus præcocioribus! Ovarium subsessile. Stylus hirsutus v. tomentosus. Folliculus costatus! Brown prodr. 378.

G. acuminata, foliis oblongo-ovatis lanceolatis subacuminatis mucronatis supra punctato scabris subtus cinereo-tomentosis, racemis paucifloris porrectis recurvis, pistillis hirsutis, perianthiis demum glabriusculis, ramulis pubescentibus.

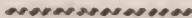
Grevillea acuminata. Brown Linn. trans. 10. p. 173. Prodr. 1. p. 378. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. v. 1. p. 205. Ræm. et Schult. syst. 3. p. 413. Spreng. syst. 1. p. 476.

A handsome dwarf bushy evergreen Shrub : *branches* slender, slightly pendulous, or bending at the points, purplish when young, and clothed with tufts of short rigid hairs, which spread in various directions. *Leaves* very variable, alternate, spreading, very frequently twisted, ovate, oblongly ovate or lanceolate, and tapering to a long slender point which is mucronate, of a glossy green on the upper side, but very rough, occasioned by very small tubercles on which the little tufts of hairs are, or have been seated ; underneath of a pale green, and clothed with a thin grey tomentum ; margins more or less bent backwards. *Petioles* very short, also clothed with little fascicles of hairs. *Racemes* terminal, 2 to 10-flowered, slightly recurved. *Peduncles* smooth and glossy, or but slightly pubescent, purplish. *Pedicles* densely pubescent. *Flowers* all leaning to one side, or ascending, of a whitish green, with a purple style. *Perianthium* thickly clothed with close pressed white hairs when young, but becoming nearly smooth and glossy when expanded, split in front for the exclusion of the style, the points bent backwards, slightly 4-cleft, the 2 upper laciniae longest, all densely bearded in the throat. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the hollow points of the laciniae ; *anthers*

2-lobed, the lobes divided and spreading at the base. *Ovarium* sessile, densely clothed with long white woolly hairs. *Style* dark purple, very hairy, bent like a bow before the fertilization of the stigma, it then becomes loose and ascends, at last becoming nearly erect. *Stigma* crowning the style, facing backwards, depressed, but slightly convex in the centre, of a glossy green, enclosed in the hollow points of the perianthium before the anthers burst, which occasions its liberty.

This pretty little plant is a native of the mountains in the vicinity of Port Jackson, New South Wales, and has been introduced to our collections several years since; though it still remains rather scarce; it forms a neat little bush, and its singular flowers are produced in abundance nearly all the year; it is nearly related to *G. mucronulata*, but is readily distinguished by its more glossy leaves, which terminate in a long taper-point, those of *G. mucronulata* being blunt with a short mucro.

Our drawing was taken last Summer from plants at the Nursery of Mr. Joseph Knight, of the King's-road, where it thrives well in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat, and is well worth a place in every collection. Ripened cuttings, planted in sand, under hand-glasses, in a cool situation, strike root readily; it sometimes, also, ripens its seeds.



1. The two upper longest segments of the Perianthium. 2. The two lower shorter ditto. 3. The hairy Ovarium, terminated by the hairy purple Style and broad Stigma.



BANKSIA dryandrodes.

Dryandra-like Banksia.

Linnean Class and Order. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. PROTEACEÆ. Brown Linn. trans. 10. p. 46.

BANKSIA. Supra fol. 14.

Sect. I. Stylus perianthio longior, hinc unguibus citius solutis arcuatim exsertus. Stigma laminis tardius dehiscentibus inclusum. Amentum floriferum cylindraceum, fructiferum folliculis transversis pluribus. BANKSIA VERÆ. Brown prod. p. 391.

B. *dryandrodes*, foliis linearibus pinnatifidis: lobis isoscelo-triangularibus acutis mucronulatis margine recurvis, spicis brevibus pedunculatis lateralibus, bracteis tomentosis, perianthii unguibus sericeis: laminis lanatis, stylo glaberrimo, stigmate capitato.

Banksia dryandrodes. Baxter in Mackay MSS. catal. Syst. hort. brit. p. 350.

A handsome, stout, upright, evergreen Shrub: *branches* numerous, spreading, or ascending, thickly clothed with short, close, brown wool, and numerous short stiff hairs intermixed; when young, ferruginous, or rust colour, but at length becoming paler. *Leaves* rigid, alternate, spreading, pinnatifid, linear, of a glossy green on the upper side, but hairy when young, becoming quite smooth by age; underneath ferruginous on some leaves, on others, of a greyish white: *leaflets* equally triangular, sharp-pointed, and ending in a short horny mucro, the margins recurved, upper side of a glossy green, underneath densely clothed with a close pressed white tomentum, which in some is ferruginous. *Rachis* or *midrib* rigid, terminated in a blunt point, thickly clothed with short wool, and entangled rusty brown hairs. *Spikes of Flowers* short, lateral, proceeding from the old shoots, or the main stem, seated on leafless peduncles that are clothed with short rusty down. *Bractes* short, ovate, acute, densely clothed with rusty brown woolly hairs. *Perianthium* 4-parted; the unguis slender, and thickly clothed with short white silky hairs, that are nearly close pressed, or but slightly spreading:

lamina bearded with longer brown hairs, concave inwards. *Stamens* 4, inserted in the hollow parts of the lamina. *Style* smooth and glossy, tapering upwards. *Stigma* capitate, of a bright green, smooth and glossy.

This fine and very distinct species has now produced its singular flowers for the first time in Europe, in the superb collection of the Comtesse de Vandes', at Bayswater, who procured it from the collection of Mr. Mackay, at Clapton, it being one of the new plants discovered on the South Coast of New Holland, by Mr. W. Baxter, formerly Gardener at the Comtesse de Vandes' establishment, who transmitted the seeds to the Clapton Nursery; the appropriate name that we have adopted was given it by Mr. Baxter, from its great resemblance to some species of **DRYANDRA**.

Like the other species of this genus, the present succeeds well in an equal mixture of light turf'y loam, peat, and sand, the pots to be well drained with potsherds, that the wet may pass off readily, as nothing is more injurious to this natural order of plants, than to be sodden with too much wet. Ripened cuttings, taken off at a joint and planted in sand, under a hand-glass, in a cool situation, will strike root readily.

Our drawing was made last month, from a plant in the collection of the Comtesse de Vandes', at Bayswater.



1. *Perianthium* spread open, showing the four *Stamens* inserted in the hollow of the bearded *lamina*. 2. Back view of one of the segments. 3. The smooth *Style* terminated by the capitate *Stigma*.

